The New-York Times.

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THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

The Whole Army in Motion for the Rebel Capital.

Gen. Stoneman at New-Bridge, only Eight Miles Distant, on Tuesday.

Bottom's Bridge Held by Our Forces.

A Great Battle Expected Immediately.

AFFAIRS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

An Outrage by the Rebels upon a Flag of Truce.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, Wednesday, May 21.

The pickets of the enemy were driven across Bottom Bridge yesterday, by the troops advancing in that direction. The rebels attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened, shelling the woods each side of the bridge.

The advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, reached New-Bridge yesterday, within eight miles of Richmond, but found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy, which at that point dwindles down to a small creek. The country in that locality is in a good state of cultivation, with no more swamp than is to be found on ordinary bottom land. Six pieces of artillery were found posted upon the opposite bank; but his purpose not being to bring on an engagement, he retired one mile from the bridge, and encamped during the day. While driving in the enemy's outposts he had one man killed and three wounded.

The whole army moved this morning early *with the view of making a lengthy march*. What roads they took it is not necessary to state, but *the headquarters of Gen. McClellan are within a short distance of Richmond*, in front of which City is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebel army. If they intend to give the Union forces battle, which is almost universally acknowledged to be the case, the hour is drawing near at hand when they will have an opportunity.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS, May 21—8 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from Bottom's Bridge. Have examined the country on the other side, and made a reconnoissance on the heels of the enemy, who probably did not like the skirmish of yesterday. The bridge will be repaired by to-morrow morning, and others constructed. All the camps have advanced to day.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen. Comdg.

OUTRAGE UPON A FLAG OF TRUCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 21—12:30 P. M.

The steamer *George Washington*, which left with a flag of truce on Monday night, returned this forenoon. After anchoring below City Point, Monday night, she proceeded to that place, where the flag of truce was sent ashore. Answer was received to Gen. WOOL's communications during the day.

The *Galena* was fired on yesterday by the enemy's cavalry. No damage was done, and the enemy was dispersed by a single shell from the *Galena*.

On Monday afternoon a boat went ashore from the *Wachusett* with a flag of truce containing six officers and twelve men. The surgeon of the ship had been sent for from the shore, and the officers and the rest remained to guard the boat. For some reason, as yet unexplained, the party in the boat were fired on by some twenty or thirty men, and simultaneously the party on shore was attacked and all taken prisoners. Of the party in the boat, the Master's Mate, ALNY, of Philadelphia, and W. P. PIERCE, seaman, were instantly killed. HENRY JOHNSON was severely wounded in the face, breast and neck,—— BROWN in the kidneys, and JOHN CLOSS in the thigh.

The three latter were placed on the *George Washington* and brought here, but BROWN died only an hour after he was put on board. The other two were, on their arrival here, transferred to the hospital ship.

Among the prisoners taken, were Mr. BAKER, Engineer, and Mr. STOCKWELL, Paymaster and Surgeon of the ship *Ben Deford*, a signal officer detailed from the army, Tom. GREEN, Coxswain, J. O. MALLNY and JOHN COUSIN, seamen, and several others. Lieut. FERNOW, who brought dispatches for Gen. WOOL from the rebel authorities on the next day, stated that the prisoners had been sent to Saulsbury, N. C. The purport of the communications in relation to the officers held prisoners at Richmond has not transpired. It was understood to have been the intention to remove them further South a week ago.

OPERATIONS BEFORE RICHMOND.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE ADVANCE.

Approaching the Chickahominy—The Enemy in Force—The Union Army, &c.

HEADQUARTERS —— DIVISION, CAMP AT WHITE HOUSE, VA., Sunday, May 18, 1862.

The grand encampment here will be broken up to-morrow morning. Long before sunrise the tents will be struck, the baggage-trains loaded, and the long lines of our victorious troops will be marching to wrest Richmond. How far the army will advance to-morrow, I cannot say; but two easy marches will bring us up to the enemy's line at Bottom's Bridge. Gen. STONEMAN this afternoon reports the enemy in great force at this point, and that their heavy picket lines extend for several miles along the bend of the Chickahominy. Bottom's Bridge has been destroyed, but the work of rebuilding it cannot be a difficult one, as the river is neither very wide or deep; however, the passage of the Chickahominy is looked forward to with great interest. It will be a memorable event, and will no doubt cost desperate fighting and great loss of life. In the judgment of many of the ablest of our officers, the force of the enemy is more than equal to our own in point of numbers, and the rebel privates as well as their officers are duly sensible of the importance of the coming conflict. Our own army seems fully awake to a realization of all the advantages pertaining to a victory here, and the idea of defeat does not seem possible.

The unsuccessful attempt of our gunboats to ascend James River, does not seem to affect the spirits of the rank and file at all. This army has not had much experience in fighting, aided by gunboats, consequently they have not learned to rely upon them. The confidence of the army in Gen. McCLELLAN is worth a hundred gunboats. This is not an idle remark. A little familiarity with the army soon shows how important it is that a General commanding should possess the confidence of his troops, and if there is any appreciation in the National army of the military resources and abilities of BEAUREGARD, it is more than matched by the respect entertained by the rebels for McCLELLAN. Rebel officers taken prisoners say that McCLELLAN has thus far frustrated all their plans, and that he has never yet done a single thing they wanted him to do. Although in the coming battle the nation may be thrown into mourning from Maine to Minnesota, the people may rest assured that Gen. McCLELLAN will not bring on the fight without perfect assurance of victory.

When this army encamped on this ancient and honorable domain, a note was left at the White House by Mrs. CHARLOTTE WICKHAM LEE, addressed to the Northern Volunteers, asking them to forbear to desecrate the home of WASHINGTON'S first married life. When she returns with her rebel husband, who commands in the celebrated Stuart cavalry, to her beautiful and magnificent home, she will find not a rail removed, a stone unturned, a tree cut, or her house in the least damaged. Some grass may have been destroyed and some grain trampled, but that was an unavoidable necessity. In one field on the estate there are nine hundred acres of clover; in another, seven hundred acres of wheat. One hundred and twenty negroes occupy the houses appropriated to their use, and many of them since our short stay here, have been driving a thriving business as fishmongers. The Pamunkey River is alive with excellent shad and herring, upon which we have feasted not a little. After to-morrow and the next day our friends may expect, every hour, interesting news. The rest for the last few days here has been of great advantage to the army. It is wonderful how few have been so sick as to be obliged to go to the hospital. The bad effects of the climate and constant changes in the character of the water have been avoided by a liberal use of quinine and a little pure whisky.

An army correspondent of the New-York *Herald* writing from Barhamsville under date of the 11th inst., and in the edition of the *Herald* of the 15th makes some singular errors which deserve correction. He declares that it was not Gen. HANCOCK'S troops that decided the fortunes of the day in the battle of Williamsburgh, and endeavors to show this by the comparative losses of troops engaged at the different points along the line of battle. He states that Gen. HANCOCK had a division engaged, and that he lost only about thirty men, and they were nearly all wounded. Gen. HANCOCK had less than two thousand men engaged, and lost in killed and wounded one hundred and twenty-five. To further sustain his assertion that the troops of Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER saved the day, the *Herald's* correspondent quotes the speech of Gen. McCLELLAN to the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. COBB, stating that that regiment, with others of the same brigade, decided the contest in our favor. He says that he was present and heard it. The speech referred to was made in fact to the Fifth Wisconsin, as well as to the Sixth and Seventh Maine, the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Thirty-third New-York regiments, but they were all of Gen. HANCOCK'S Brigade, not of Gen. HOOKER'S. Your correspondent was present on the field with Gen. HANCOCK when the action was fought, and it would have covered any troops with glory who, by firmness and gallantry could have changed, as the brigade in question did, the *status* of affairs existing that afternoon previous to the time they were attacked by the enemy. The battle on our left, which had been sustained by Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER, had entirely ceased, when the enemy turned upon Gen. HANCOCK a full mile to the left of their line of retreat. *This they would not have done had they been driven from* FORT MAGRUDER, for if Gen. HOOKER'S troops could have entered FORT MAGRUDER the enemy would have been entirely cut off. There was no firing after Gen. HANCOCK'S action.

The official reports of those best able to judge will show these facts, and the General-in-Chief has himself declared the fact. There has been no effort whatever in the army to detract from the splendid bravery and fighting of Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER'S Divisions, or from PECK'S Brigade, of Gen. COUCH'S Division, but the truth of history must not be mutilated by correspondents who fail to properly acquaint themselves with all the facts.

The *Tribune*, of the 13th, says, from one of its correspondents, that Gen. HANCOCK was ordered forward at 5 P. M., and not till then. Gen. HANCOCK was not ordered forward at all; but by Gen. W. F. SMITH'S advice, he left Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters, about noon, with his brigade, to take up a position on the enemy's left, and to occupy one or two forts, supposed, but not actually known to be deserted; and could Gen. SMITH have had his own way, Gen. HANCOCK would have been reinforced in the early afternoon, which would have enabled Gen. HANCOCK to have followed up the advantages of his victory by securing a greater number of prisoners. The battle of Williamsburgh will not be a difficult one to understand when the official reports are all published, as they soon will be. It is unfortunate that what has already been published has served rather to mystify than explain to the people how the battle was conducted. For this correspondents are not so much to blame, when the fact is taken into consideration that the General commanding the left wing of the army was often at loggerheads with other Generals during the day; and that for some reason, stranger still, the leading correspondents of the army were not on the ground with Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER to see for themselves.

The Pamunkey tribe of Indians, living nearly opposite the White House, is nearly extinct. They number twenty-five men and about fifty women and children. The name of the Chief is SEBELINE BRADBY. There seems to be quite an infusion of African blood in their veins. A.

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

From the Correspondent of the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

Permission has been given to state the facts in regard to the French Minister's visit to Richmond, which has excited so much attention in this country and in Europe. M. MERCIER had no instructions from his Government, nor had it the least knowledge of his intention to go to Richmond. M. MERCIER, in conversing with Mr. SEWARD, expressed his regret that he could not see Richmond and judge for himself about the views and expectations of the insurgents. Mr. SEWARD said he could go without any objection from this Government; that he wished every foreign Minister would go and see for himself how hopeless the insurrection was. M. MERCIER went unofficially. He heard and saw for himself, of course in no way acting or speaking for his Government, or compromising his relations toward the United States. The President was previously consulted, and approved of his going.

When he returned, he called immediately on the Secretary, and afterward upon the President, and communicated to them frankly the impressions that he received. He allowed no one in Richmond to say anything to him that he should not be at liberty to communicate to the Secretary of State, and he neither communicated to the rebel leaders anything from this Government, nor anything from them to the Government. He held no official communication with any one, nor did he permit himself to receive official attentions. M. MERCIER'S whole conduct in the transaction was discreet, loyal and friendly.

NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

Details of Recent Events, from Our Special Correspondent.

Condition of Affairs in the Crescent City.

Preparations for the Capture of Mobile.

Capt. Porter's Reconnoissance of the Defences of the Harbor.

AFFAIRS AT SHIP ISLAND.

Interesting Particulars of the Evacuation of Pensacola.

Voluminous dispatches have been received by the Government from the Gulf. They relate principally to the details of the recent movements connected with the capture of New-Orleans.

The vessels of the fleet have been judiciously distributed, a number under Commander LEE going up as far as Vicksburgh, for purposes which it would be improper to state. It appears from the documents that Commodore FARRAGUT carried out his instructions to the letter, and was ably and cheerfully sustained by all under his command.

Commodore PORTER left Ship-Island on the 7th with the steamers belonging to the Mortar fleet and the *Sachem*, for Mobile bar, for the purpose of fixing a place for the mortar vessels to lie and plant buoys for the ships to run in by, when they should arrive. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts at the progress of the fleet. There was reason to believe that Fort Gaines was evacuated, and the troops there were leaving to reinforce Fort Morgan.

On our forces occupying Pensacola, the Mayor promised that the citizens would behave themselves peacefully. The rebels had evacuated the place on hearing that our steamers, the day before, were going to run into Mobile Bay, and that the squadron and mortarboats would soon follow.

The evacuation, though probably occupying three or more days, was finally accomplished on the night of Friday, the 9th inst. About 11 o'clock, the rebel coast guard fired about one hundred and fifty or two hundred musket shots on the beach, and soon after, signal lights were sent up from Forts McRae and Barrancas, and from the Navy-yard. Immediately flames were seen issuing from both forts, the Marine Hospital, the store-houses in the Navy-yard and intermediate points in the rebel lines, some ten miles in extent. The flames spread rapidly, and lit up the whole country for miles around.

As soon as Gen. ARNOLD, who has command of this point, became aware of their purpose, he opened fire from Fort Pickens upon the rebels—who could be seen running along the beach, with torches in their hands—with a very happy effect. He succeeded in driving them away from the lighthouse and Fort Barrancas, thus saving these two important works. The lighthouse is not injured at all, and Fort Barrancas very slightly, only the postern of the gate was burned. But Fort McRae is entirely ruined, except the water battery, which is uninjured.

The magnificent Marine Hospital is a heap of ruins. Only a small portion of the wall is standing. The Marine Barracks, being fire-proof, are uninjured. Only a few of the remaining buildings in Warrenton and Woolsey, were burned. All of the Government buildings in the Navy-yard, except the foundry and machine-shops, and officers' quarters, were burned; also the ship *Fulton*, on the stocks, together with a large quantity of coal lying on the wharves.

Every preparation was made for destroying the Custom-house, it being filled with combustible matter, but from some cause it did not ignite.

At Pensacola they burned two steamers—the *Neafie* and *Bradford*—and the large oil works in the outskirts, with $15,000 worth of oil. They attempted to burn the wharves at Pensacola, but Capt. R. H. JACKSON, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. ARNOLD—who went up in the schooner *Maria J. Wood*, with 25 men, with a demand for the surrender of the city—succeeded in extinguishing the flames and saving the wharves, a large quantity of lumber, two schooners loading with cotton, and other property. In this he was aided by many citizens of Pensacola, who appeared to be glad to see him.

Capt. JACKSON was conducted to the Mayor's office, where he met the Mayor and a number of Aldermen. To his demand for the surrender of the city the Mayor acceded, as he said, "to the extent of his ability." Capt. JACKSON was told by the Mayor, Mr. BOSES, that Gen. JONES, who has been in command since Gen. BRAGG left, was determined to destroy the city of Pensacola; and it was only at his earnest solicitations that he finally consented to spare private property.

The steamer *Harriet Lane*, with Capt. PORTER, of the "Mortar Flotilla" on board, arrived at Pensacola on Saturday morning, and was of great service to Gen. ARNOLD in transporting men, horses, siege-guns, camp equipage, &c., to the mainland. About 500 regulars, and the Seventy-fifth N. Y. V., have gone over.

On Monday Gen. ARNOLD intended making a reconnoissance in force, and taking formal possession of the abandoned works.

A story is current that an infernal machine is attached to the magazine of Fort Barrancas, to blow up when occupied by our forces. To give plausibility to this, the key to the magazine was found hanging in the entrance by the postern gate, looking like an invitation to walk in that way. Gen. ARNOLD has wisely ordered a thorough examination to be made by Major TOWER, of the Engineers, before allowing our troops to enter.

It is impossible yet to tell the amount of ordnance stores which have fallen into our hands, or the number and condition of the guns. Most of their best ones were removed by Gen. BRAGG in March. Since BRAGG left, the force here has been about 3,000, about 500 of whom were old troops left by BRAGG, and the remainder 90-day volunteers. Gen. ARNOLD has long been anxious to attack them, but being upon an island, without the means of water transportation, he has been unable to move.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to New-Orleans—Incidents of a Trip Up the River—Union Demonstrations from the Shores—Appearance of the City—Its Inhabitants—Movements of the Squadron.

U. S. GUNBOAT J. P. JACKSON, SOUTHWEST PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, May 5, 1862.

The mortar flotilla will leave to-day for Ship Island, preparatory to making an attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, the defences at the entrance of Mobile Bay. I intend to accompany the expedition, but shall, before starting, hastily deplete my note-book of some of the incidents connected with a flying visit to New-Orleans, which I have just made. Taking up the narrative at the point where I closed my last letter, I must tell about the trip up the river.

Last Tuesday evening the *Jackson*, after having been engaged all day in receiving the prisoners from the forts, was unexpectedly ordered to tow the troop-ship *E. Wilder Farley*, with the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment on board, with all possible haste to the city. When the order was given I was ashore making a minute inspection of Fort Jackson, in order to describe it properly. The steamer was already under weigh when I saw her, and the fear of being left without a home, nerved me to extraordinary efforts with my skiff that I might overtake her. I was successful, but trust that I may never again have occasion to make similar exertion. Not being able to reach the steamboat, I caught hold of the transport, passing across her decks to my own vessel. My boat I did not attempt to take to the steamer; but, having fastened her with a long scope of rope, allowed her to trail astern of the ship. But we had not gone far up the river when an incident occurred which reconciled me to the fatigue I had undergone, and strengthened my belief in special providences. Ahead of us, going in the same direction as ourselves, was a small lugger, with six men on board. As we neared her, and without notifying us of his intention, the steersman steered the little craft toward the ship for the purpose of getting a tow. Miscalculating his distance, the boat got athwart-hawse of the vessel and was cut in two. All the men were thrown into the water. Three were fortunate enough to clutch hold of the martingale stays of the ship and get on board. One could not extricate himself from the wreck, and was soon far astern, but in comparative safety. The other two disappeared under the bottom of the ship, and were given up for drowned. Not so, however. Both had risen just in time to catch my boat, where they held on, almost exhausted, and calling for help, until they were rescued. Of course our headway was stopped as soon as the accident occurred, and the poor fellow who had clung to the wreck of the lugger was sent for. I look upon the preservation of these men as miraculous, as it is almost certain death even for a good swimmer to fall overboard in the Mississippi, with its rapid current and unbuoyant water. That very morning I had seen a soldier drowned by falling from one of the troop-ships. He was swept off by the tide, disappearing before a boat could reach him. A similar scene had also come under my observation at Pilot-town.

The six men who were thus rescued belonged to the steam sloop-of-war *Mississippi*, then lying at Quarantine anchorage as a protection to some of Gen. BUTLER'S troops, which were stationed there. The poor fellows had behaved bravely in the action, and were rewarded with a day's liberty. They had passed the day in sailing about, and were making their way back to the vessel when the unwise attempt to get a tow nearly resulted in their destruction.

When we came opposite the *Mississippi*, the engines of the *Jackson* were slowed to put the seamen on board, and the opportunity was improved to interchange compliments between the vessels. The soldiers cheered the sailors, and the sailors responded heartily with similar vociferations. Then the band of the *Mississippi*, which, by-the-bye, is the only band in the squadron, gave us "Hail Columbia" and "Dixie;" and altogether, considering the circumstances by which we were surrounded, it was one of the occasions which sends the heart palpitating with patriotic fervor up into the throat—a sensation which must be felt to be understood, for it cannot be described.

With our huge lump of a ship to drag, we were twenty-four hours getting to New-Orleans. I could not regret the fact, as it gave me a whole day in which to see the most interesting portion of the noble river, in the delightfulest time of all the year. The scenery along the winding banks is beautiful, I believe, to everybody, and especially so when, as in my case, it is seen for the first time. This year the river is unusually high, and the swollen waters seemed constantly about to overflow the artificial banks or levees, like a brimming cup set in a saucer, and threatening to sweep a deluge of destruction over the fields of springing rice and sugar which are on both sides of the stream.

Judging from the demonstrations which were made as we approached the scattered plantation houses, or passed by a group of laborers hoeing in the fields, we were looked upon as welcome visitors. The negroes stopped their work, and watched our progress with more than curiosity. Hats and aprons were jerked off, and waved frantically; little children, streaming like ants out of the orange groves, toddled comically to the river brink to see the big ship, filled with men, and the steamer so different from those to which they were accustomed; old women, with the demonstrativeness of their race, knelt upon the ground and extended their hands as they prayed God's blessing on us; old men, worn with age and infirmity, tottered from their cabins upon crutches, to hail our advent. But these constant expressions of gladness were not entirely confined to the negroes. Occasionally a white man, dressed in loose garments, and wearing the conventional broad-brimmed hat of a Southern planter, came down to wave his greetings, and his wife and daughters, standing on the verandah or in the garden path, seemed none the less rejoiced. All the way from the forts to the city there was an air of pastoral quietness—of the husbandman laboring, undisturbed by the discordant elements of war—that it was difficult to realize where we were, and the object of our coming. These incidents of our trip, were common, I am told, to every vessel of the Union fleet that passed up the river.

When we dropped anchor at Algiers (a town on the right bank of the river, directly opposite New-Orleans,) it was too late to learn anything that night of the affairs of Com. FARRAGUT'S squadron, and I had to restrain my anxiety. At daylight, however, the Captain of the *Jackson* manned his barge, and I accompanied him on board the *Harriet Lane*, which had preceded us up the river. To reach the vessel, we had to row along the Algiers shore about a mile, before we could strike across the current to the New-Orleans side. On both shores, though so early in the morning, there were gaping crowds, and the fact told emphatically of the excitement which filled the people. Here and there we could see Zouaves in their picturesque dress, posted as sentinels upon the wharves. At first I did not understand why Southern soldiers should be permitted to bear arms after the city was in our power, but it was subsequently explained. These men belonged to the Home Guard, an organization composed exclusively of the foreign population of the city, who had chosen a neutral position on the war question, and were acting as a police for the protection of property from the lawlessness of the rabble. Beyond a few cheers for JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, as we passed, no insult was offered us.

On board the *Harriet Lane*, I was disappointed to learn that the gunboat *Cayuga* had been sent home by Commodore FARRAGUT with dispatches, and that we had passed her on our way up the river. I was not the only unfortunate person in failing to send letters by her. Many of the officers who had been in the battle, and news of whose safety would have been more valuable than gold to friends at home, had no opportunity afforded them of writing, and there was a great deal of ill-feeling on account of it.

The city had been at the mercy of Commodore FARRAGUT'S guns four days at the time of my visit, and I shall not pretend to give an account of what happened upon the advent of the fleet. I only know imperfectly what was done, and the New-Orleans papers which I send will inform you fully. You will find in them the correspondence between the Flag-Officer and the city authorities, and from it and the tone of the papers you can form an idea of the sentiment which obtains among the people. There can be no doubt that Commodore FARRAGUT'S course has been conciliatory and indulgent in the extreme; but his forbearance is poorly appreciated. There had been little communication between the fleet and the city, and those whom business called ashore went at the risk of their lives, receiving insults of the grossest kind from the almost uncontrollable mob. I saw several instances of the bitter spirit of the rabble, and even of people whom one might have taken from their appearance to be respectable. The levee, for the whole length of the river front of the city, was constantly crowded by a turbulent throng and whenever a boat belonging to the fleet passed them, its occupants were jeered at and hooted. It was impossible to get any other impression than that this wall of human beings stood there as enemies to bar our entry to the city, but restraining open expressions of their hatred by the knowledge of their helplessness. In the afternoon a number of transports came up and landed seven thousand troops. While the soldiers were debarking the crowd increased immensely, and it had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet. Indeed, I have since learned that the mob acted so riotously that it became necessary to fire upon it, and thirty were killed. The truth of this report I shall soon ascertain and then I will write the facts. It is certain that there are many Union people in New-Orleans, and when the newspapers which have done so much to keep the public mind excited, have been suppressed, under the protection of bayonets, this dormant sentiment will have a chance of developing itself.

They have on board the *Richmond*, an old gentleman named SOMERS, who had been Recorder of New-Orleans two terms. He had always been a persistent advocate of the Union, and was under surveillance. When some of our officers went on shore, he extended courtesies to them, at which the mob was enraged, and threatened him with violence. He therefore appealed to our officers for protection, and was taken on board. Letters had been sent to many of the officers, warning them against the purchase of milk and vegetables which might contain poison.

I heard of one instance where respect for the old flag was shown. While the *Mississippi* was opposite the city, she put her bows into the levee at Algiers, the tide having swung her ashore as she was turning in the river. A large and boisterous crowd collected, and sought to provoke the officers and men by their remarks. The Captain, to drown their noise, called the band and bade them strike up Hail Columbia. Involuntarily, as it were, the rabble ceased howling, and instinctively some of the old men in the throng raised their hats in acknowledgment of the strains which from their youth had inspirited them.

Two Irishmen came alongside our vessel with milk and eggs. Capt. WOODWORTH, being slightly waggish, offered to pay them for what was purchased in Confederate scrip. "Be gorra!" said PAT, "I thought yez was gintlemen, and paid for what yez wanted. Divil a bit of money have I seen for a year, and Confederate scrip has brought the wife and children to starvation almost." He was paid in the coin of Uncle Sam, when he broke out: "Hurrah for the ould flag! They wanted to make me fight against it, but I never have fought and I never will fit for 'em." And he turned the money in his hand, examining it curiously, as a child might a newly-acquired toy.

I was impressed with the remarkably desolate appearance of the city. All the warehouses were shut, and there was not a vessel, save those of the squadron, to be seen anywhere. As soon as the fleet, in its victorious advance, swept away the defences at La Chalmette, a few miles below, and appeared before the city, the deluded people burned all the shipping, and quantities of sugar, tobacco and cotton. The work of destruction was complete. More than forty vessels—steamers, schooners, ships—and immense piles of cotton, were fired at the same time, and the levee was a line of flame. The scene is described as being terrible. The mob took advantage of the occasion to plunder, and a panic of the wildest description raged. I saw the effects of this wanton sacrifice of property in the half-burned and submerged hulls of several vessels, and the charred planks of the wharves on both sides of the river. Several heaps of cotton were still ablaze.

Among the things destroyed was a formidable floating battery—the *Mississippi*—upon which the rebels had founded high hopes of success to their cause. She had been seven months in course of construction, employing five hundred men the whole time, and would have been finished in three weeks. Her length was 270 feet and her depth 60, and her armament was to have been 20 rifled guns. The frame of the hull was made of Georgia pine, nine inches thick, and over the wood were placed three plates of rolled iron, making the thickness of the armor alone four inches and a half. She was 5,000 tons burden, and her motive power consisted of three propellers, which were calculated to give her a speed of 11 knots an hour. Two millions of dollars are said to have been expended in building her. We have heard from some of the prisoners, taken in the gunboats, that she was intended to break up the blockade and then cruise in the Gulf and near Havana for prizes.

A day or two after the United States flag was hoisted over the public buildings, some persons assembled before the Mint, and tore the colors from the staff, trampling upon them. The *Pensacola*, then lying opposite, discharged a round of grape into the crowd, killing one man and dispersing the others. The open space or court in front of the Mint had an earthwork thrown up around it, with two guns mounted, but the rebels were not foolish enough to use them upon the fleet. The stories which everybody has heard respecting cannon frowning from the roof of the Custom-house, are all untrue. The authorities were so confident in the invincibility of Forts Jackson and St. Philip that they never thought it necessary to construct defences on the southern side of the City. The marines, who were stationed at the Custom-house to guard the flag, found in the building at least $50,000 worth of bells of all descriptions, from the ponderous cathedral bell to the smallest size of hand-bells. These had been contributed in response to the proclamation of BEAUREGARD for gun metal, and were to have been worked up in the Algiers foundries.

The time I spent in the city was so short that I was unable to visit our vessels singly for the purpose of learning the damage and losses they had suffered in the action. Before you get this letter the public mind will have been relieved of its anxiety respecting the names of the dead and wounded, by the publication of the official list, forwarded by Commodore FARRAGUT. It is a matter of great gratification that so few were slain. The character of the action was desperate, and everybody must feel surprised at the comparatively small number of the injured. Only 32 were killed outright, and three have since died of their wounds.

I was on board the gunboat *Kineo* the other day, and Capt. RANSOM gave me an account of the part she performed in the action. Her record is not far different from that of many of the other vessels, and therefore will serve as an illustration of the fight. Line was formed in two columns. The *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*, *Sciota*, *Iroquois*, *Kennebec*, *Pinola*, *Itasca* and *Winona* composed the Flag-Officer's division to attack Fort Jackson. The *Cayuga*, *Pensacola*, *Mississippi*, *Oneida*, *Varuna*, *Katahdin*, *Kineo* and *Wissahicon*, composed the division of Capt. BAILEY, commanding the frigate *Colorado*, and attacked Fort St. Philip. The vessels steamed ahead toward the forts at about 3½ o'clock, and just as the *Kineo* was passing through the gap in the chain barrier between the hulks, Capt. RANSOM saw the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* on his port quarter, shearing toward him, in order that she might deliver her broadside into Fort Jackson. Before he could back the *Kineo* out of the way, the *Brooklyn* came upon her with terrible force, starting her deck beams, knocking her bowsprit out, giving her topgallant forecastle a slant to starboard, damaging the port waist-boat, and wrenching the frame of the vessel badly. This was the most anxious period of the fight to the *Kineo*. Nearly all on board thought that she was sinking. The collision drove her nearly on shore, and the sailors were seized with panic. Before the engine could be reversed, or the headway of the vessel checked, she ran her nose into the bank of the river. She was then directly under fire of the fort, but by backing strong on the engine, her head was got around, and again pointed up the stream. Capt. RANSOM, thinking it best to run his vessel close to the fort, did so, and the fire from the batteries passed harmlessly over him. After passing by the fort, however, a fire-raft came near the vessel, and the attention of those on board was occupied in avoiding it. It was then that the fort, aiming by the light of the raft, delivered a heavy fire upon the vessel. The *Kineo* was struck twelve times during the action. One shot struck the large pivot gun, making a deep indentation in the iron, and glancing, killed Chief. H. KELLY, Captain of the after-guard, and wounding seven others. Another shot passed through the coal bunker, cutting the steam exhaust pipe in the engine-room, and slightly injuring the Chief Engineer, Mr. S. W. CRAIG. After the signal was given from the flagship to discontinue firing upon the fort, Capt. RANSOM was invited by Capt. SMITH, of the *Mississippi*, to assist in the attack upon the ram *Manassas*, but at that moment the ram was run ashore and abandoned, most of its officers and crew escaping into the marsh under a rapid musketry fire from both vessels. The *Kineo* was then sent back toward the fort to look after two rebel gunboats which Capt. SMITH said had struck their colors. She was then met by the rebel boat *McRae*, one of the best of the armed vessels, which opened a sharp fire, backed by the two other boats which were supposed to have struck, and the forts. Of four shots which the *McRae* fired, three pierced the hull of the *Kineo*, and another, a hot shot from the forts, entered her port bow, lodging between decks and setting fire to the hull. The *Kineo* gallantly returned the fire, but finally, with her pivot gun disabled and hull on fire, Capt. RANSOM was compelled reluctantly to withdraw. The *Kineo* and *Wissahicon* were stationed at Quarantine when the other vessels went to New-Orleans, and remained there until after the surrender of the forts, to protect the debarkation of BUTLER'S troops, which came up by water in the rear of the forts. The men who deserted from Fort Jackson, 195 in number, surrendered to Capt. RANSOM while his vessel remained at the Quarantine. In this connection I must request of you to correct a misstatement which was inadvertently made by the TIMES respecting Capt. RANSOM. You copied a paragraph in your news column from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, respecting some trouble between Capt. RITCHIE, of the steamer *Saranac*, on the Pacific station, and his officers, which stated that Lieut. GEO. M. RANSOM, late executive officer of the ship, had been sent home for trial upon charges of falsehood and insubordination. The report, I am assured, was written maliciously by an officer of the vessel, against whom Capt. RANSOM had been compelled to prefer charges, and there is no foundation whatever for the calumny. Capt. RANSOM'S reputation in the navy is deservedly high, and the best evidence of the utter falsity of the charge is found in the fact that as soon as he returned from the Pacific he was placed by the Department in his present command.

And speaking of the Navy Department, I am reminded that officers of the navy complain bitterly of the injustice which it has done them. A great number now commanding gunboats as Lieutenants were entitled to their commissions as commanders on the 21st of December, 1861, when the retirement of the first fifty Captains took place under the law. The Department, for its own convenience, instead of issuing the commissions to which the officers were legally entitled, and then making such changes as subsequent laws might require, has kept these officers in their old grade while waiting for some legislation by Congress making new grades. This legislation, after a period of nearly five months, has not been accomplished. The gallant WORDEN was one of these, and to give him a commission now as Commander, to which he was entitled by seniority before he fought the *Merrimac*, is simply a mockery. It is the same with many gallant officers who were entitled to commissions as Captains and Commanders by seniority before the great battle of New-Orleans.

The secession naval officers who so shamefully destroyed the battery Louisiana while the negotiation for capitulation of the forts was in progress, are to be sent home in the *Colorado*. Their contemptible conduct will make them greater sufferers than they otherwise would have been; for many of them have old shipmates in the fleet who would have done something to soften the asperities of their position, had they acted less infamously. The names of the chief prisoners are: J. K. Mitchell, Captain and ringleader of the crowd; J. W. Williamson, First Lieutenant; W. H. Ward, Second Lieutenant; W. C. Whittle, Jr., Third Lieutenant; A. F. Warley, Lieutenant Commanding; John D. Grafton, Surgeon; F. M. Harris, Lieutenant Commanding. All these formerly belonged to the United States navy. There are sixteen others of lower rank, whose names I don't think it worth while to give. The *Colorado* has on board BEVERLY KENNON, who commanded the *Monassas* on the morning of the fight, and was taken prisoner by the *Mississippi*, with seven of his crew. KENNON says that only fifteen of his command escaped alive out of ninety-five who formed his ship's company. From this fact an idea may be obtained of the loss of life attending the sinking of the ten other rebel boats.

I have seen an excellent drawing of Fort Jackson, prepared since its surrender by the officers of the Coast Survey, for Capt. PORTER. It shows the exact spot where every shell from the mortar fleet struck, and as nearly as possible the effect of the explosions. I have been permitted, by Capt. PORTER, to take from it some interesting data. The drawbridges of the fort were completely destroyed; the cisterns were demolished; the casemates and passages were filled with water, the levee having been cut away. The platforms for tents were destroyed by the fire of shells. All the casemates are cracked from end to end, and in some places the roofs are completely broken, and frequently masses of brick have been dislodged. Four guns were dismounted, and eleven carriages and traverses injured. The outer works of the fort are cracked from top to bottom, in several places admitting daylight freely. It is computed that 3,339 shells were thrown into the ditches and overflowed parts of the fort; 1,069 shells exploded in the air over the fort; 1,113 mortar-shells were counted on the sloping ground of the fort and levee, and 67 round shot. Altogether, 7,500 shells were fired. One shell passed through the roof of the water battery magazine, but did not explode. On the parapet were 14 new graves.

I must close this long letter with a few words about Pilot Town, which has grown dear to me by a two months' familiarity. I called to-day to see the patients in the Naval Hospital, and judging from their cheerfulness, with one or two exceptions, they were all getting well. Poor fellows! it was distressing to look at them, with loss of legs and arms; but they seemed to mind it less than we who came to see them. "Well, JACK," said one whom a cannon ball had deprived of his left leg and arm, "I never thought that I should come to this—to propel sideways, like a crab. There are sixty-five cases in the hospital, and two only have died since the engagement. These were nearly exhausted when placed under the care of Dr. WALES, the surgeon, whose exertions in behalf of the wounded, cannot be too highly commended. Since the surrender of the forts several of the old residents have returned, and all appear glad to be back again to their old homes and occupations. Most of them left on account of an order from the rebels at the city to burn the town, and but two German families disregarded the mandate. One old lady told me her house was all that she had in the world, and although she had enemies both above and below, she intended to remain, and if she must suffer for it, she wished to die on her own threshhold.

In leaving Pilottown I had also to part from Mr CLIFTON HELLER, the Paymaster of the mortar flotilla.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence and Exchanges by the Scotia.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Rumored French Intervention Discussed in England.

The English Press on the New Slave-trade Treaty.

Late Commercial News from India and China.

By the *Scotia*, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning, having left Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th, our European correspondence and files come to hand.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Advantages of a Day too Late—A Chaos of Packing-Boxes—An Outline Description—Architectural Defects—The Interior—An American Nook—The Prizes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

Inasmuch as your correspondent did not arrive until a day after the International Exhibition had opened, it has since been an ungracious source of satisfaction to him to hear from all sides that its opening was as premature as his arrival was untimely. The ceremonies were of a sufficiently imposing character if there had been an approximate condition of completeness to justify them. But those who turned their eyes from the glittering procession to the dingy accumulations of lumberous packages that hemmed it in, could not resist the vulgar impression that it would have been better if the Royal Commissioners and their tail of civil and military followers had taken off their coats and assisted in winning order from chaos, rather than declaring that the Exhibition was opened, when half the packages were not. More than a week has elapsed since the heralds sounded their flourish in the nave, and the din of the hammer is still the only music that one can hear. To gain an idea of the show, as it will be, it is necessary to turn to the official catalogue—a thick volume, but still a production of despicable brevity—which records, like an invoice, that 26,239 "lots" of various goods are actually in possession of the Committee, and will as speedily as possible be exhibited to the public. Even this glimmering of future wealth is singularly inadequate, for the "lots" themselves are frequently gigantic collections of varied handicraft, numbering many hundred specimens. Half a dozen cases, for example, briefly disposed of as "Jewelry," contain articles to the value of twenty million dollars.

Of the opening ceremonies you have had ample details, or I, not having seen them, could give you a glowing account thereof. Years ago I had the felicity of witnessing a Lord Mayor's show, and all the accounts published convince me that the inauguration was something of the same sort, *minus* the men in armor, and *plus* the Lord Bishop of London. The change was, undoubtedly, for the better, the chivalry of the civic procession being remarkable for its beeriness, whilst to be as staid and sober as a Bishop is a proverb. The arrangements seem to have been very good, and have not been lauded too much by the Press.

But the policy of opening on the 1st of May may well be questioned. Up to that time the greatest efforts were made to complete the various courts; men of all nations labored with the greatest devotion, and accomplished wonders in the way of speedy decoration and display. A week more, and the exhibition would have been in readiness for the public. Now, that there is no longer a positive incentive to complete the work, the exhibitors take their own time, and hence the past week has scarcely made a perceptible difference in the chaotic aspect of the building. The few who have their goods on exhibition are reaping the benefit of this condition of things. It is stated that nearly all the fancy articles thus far brought to light have been sold, and, but for the provision that nothing can be removed until the Exhibition closes in October next, the collection would, by the present system, speedily be despoiled of all that is interesting. The announcement that a new court has been opened causes it to be thronged from morning till night, and the exhibitors, of course, have a magnificent opportunity to push their business. These little excitements show how incomplete is the exhibition, and explain the comparative failure of the first week's receipts. The five-shilling days were expected to draw out all the wealthy middle classes; but the wealthy middle classes were far too shrewd to be tempted by unpacked cases, or courts which are either closed or impassable to the visitor. The shilling public, a fortnight hence, will, as the papers complainingly urge, have a better show than more expensive patrons.

The Exhibition-building, including picture galleries and annexes, covers 24½ acres of the land purchased by the Commissioners of 1851, out of the surplus of the first International Exhibition. Should there be a surplus this year, it is proposed to devote it to the purchase of the present edifice, and to its completion as a permanent institution. It will need a good deal of money, and still more skill, to make it an ornament to the neighborhood in which it stands, for assuredly the exterior is anything but sightly. It was not without sufficient cause that an intrepid Frenchman ventured, a few weeks since, to call it ugly. The principal front of the building, on Cromwell Road, is singularly ungainly, and resembles an exaggerated railway station more than a palace of Art and Industry. A huge and dreary façade, of course, yellow brick, punctuated with towers at either end, blinds the eye, and makes one long for something of decent altitude on which to escape the squat aspect of the place. A few small flags flapping in the wind add to the tawdriness of the effect, without in the slightest degree increasing its cheerfulness. No one would suppose for a moment that it was a Crystal Palace. From neither of the roads by which it is approached can any unusual display of glass be seen. Indeed, it seems as though the architect had been especially careful of using this material—the tall, arched windows, being only half glazed, and the upper section filled in with cement. As to the huge domes, of which we have heard so much, they are magnificent in size, rivaling St. Peter's, at Rome, and St. Paul's in London, and beautiful in their proportions. There is something fairy-like in the bright gracefulness with which they rise into the air. But they are clearly superfluous, and distinctly incongruous. Moreover, the grandeur of their proportions is dwarfed by the neighborhood of so much that is shed-like. Thus, by a mistaken architectural combination, the building injures the domes, whilst they, in their turn, sit like evil genii lowering over the building, and making it shrink into smaller proportions than the architect ever expected that it would or could assume.

The interior is justly regarded as a success. It is well-proportioned, and combines great strength with aerial lightness and elegance. Mr. OWEN JONES' decorations are singularly harmonious, and assist the sweep of the eye as it travels over the huge expanse. The style is similar to that adopted in the New-York Exhibition of 1853, but the treatment is much more elaborate. It is only by looking at the roof that one can get an idea of the extent of the building, for the nave and transepts are crowded with goods and literally blocked up with contrivances called trophies which are nothing but huge stands, thirty or forty feet high, for the display of all sorts of things, frequently of the most uninteresting character. So much annoyance has been expressed at these lumberous pyramids, that the Committee has authorized the removal of them from the nave. In another week there will be at least an open space for promenade between the two domes. The exhibitors who have gone to the trouble and expense of building up a three-story show-stack will not feel very well satisfied at having to remove to less favorable quarters. It will probably lead to a little display of temper—which I may here add has been the principal thing so far exhibited. You can find it in all the courts. It flourishes in every tongue, and is a source of unmitigated concern to the British policeman who hears, but does not understand the French mechanic expressing his utter contempt for his Belgian neighbor, the handicraftsman of the Zollverein pooh-poohing the ingenious skillfulness of the Austrian, and every one hammering away vengefully with tongue and tool, and scowling at the "peeler" as a common enemy.

The cost of the Exhibition will not fall short of two million dollars, which sum the Commissioners expect to realize from the sale of tickets during the period that it remains open. If they fail to do so, it will be mainly their own fault, and the natural consequence of opening too soon. The high-priced visitors, as I have before remarked, have fallen far short of what was expected; the season ticket holders, however, are very numerous, and as they pay three guineas each, it is probable that one-fourth of the entire expense of the building has already been raised from this source.

The correspondents of foreign journals complain of the meanness of the managing Committee in refusing them complimentary admissions. Considering how much the countries they represent have contributed to the real interest and intrinsic value of the Exhibition, it is, I think, a foolish piece of parsimony to deny them this cheap privilege. But small as this is, it is as nothing, compared to the utter shabbiness of making the exhibitors themselves pay for season tickets. I presume that the rule is universal, as I speak only from information obtained in the American court, where I know that it has been enforced. It cannot be possible that a distinction would be made to the prejudice of that department, and indeed it is apparent enough that the managers are but too anxious to get all they can out of every one who is in any way interested in the exhibition. It is with the greatest unwillingness that they grant free admissions to the assistants of the exhibitors, employed in the business of arranging the goods, and to this circumstance much of the delay is attributable. The arrangement of the various courts is a matter not only of time and trouble, but of great expense. The American department was a desolate-looking spot, until the exhibitors clubbed together to make it what it now is. Mr. CROPSEY, the artist, was indefatigable in superintending the decorations, and, thanks to his exertions and the good will which prevails among the exhibitors, it is now a small, but well-arranged and decidedly national feature of the Exhibition. Being adjacent to the main entrance, it forms a convenient meeting-place for Americans. I encountered so many of my fellow-passengers from the *City of Baltimore* there, that it did not require a great stretch of the imagination to fancy myself once more on the deck of that beautiful ship. The few exhibitors—sixty-four in all—who have gone to the expense of representing the national ingenuity, in spite of the discouragement they received from Washington, will not, I am sure, regret it. There is hardly a doubt that the American department will bear off more than an average share of prizes.

And what a shower of medals there will be when the day of reckoning comes, for there is to be no distinction in degree, no first and second class, no honorable mention, but a broad recognition of positive merit, and a medal emphatically recording it. The number of prize-holders over those of 1851 will perhaps be proportionately increased, although I do not see that it should necessarily be so. Jones will of course feel indignant that Smith has obtained an equal honor with himself, but as Smith will undoubtedly reciprocate the feeling, there will be less savage heart-burning than under the old plan, where the man who held the second prize invariably felt that he was entitled to the first, and gnashed his teeth at the authorities for denying it to him. The medals will be awarded by juries appointed for the several classes, and composed of both British and foreign members. The first meeting of the jurors took place on Wednesday last; they will set about their duties as soon as the various departments are in readiness for them.

Americans who intend visiting the English metropolis during the present Summer should not forget that R. GUN & Co. have an excellent American agency at No. 10 Strand, where, for a small fee, all the drudgery of obtaining apartments may be avoided. Messrs. GUN & Co. have a large and cheerful reading-room, supplied with upward of two hundred American journals, and keep a register of the names and addresses of all the Americans in London. The economical tourist, too, should not forget that the Dale Line of Steamships offers in cheapness peculiar inducements to the patronage of the public. All the vessels of the service are of first-class dimensions and power, and I can speak unhesitatingly of the excellence of the fare and urbanity of the officers. The *City of New-York* and the *City of Baltimore* are among the fastest boats that cross the Atlantic. C. B. S.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN EUROPE.

THE PROJECT OF INTERVENTION.

French Intervention—Starvation in Lancashire—Probable Change in the English Government—European Opinion—John Bull's Idea of the Emperor—The Real Danger—Effects of Northern Victories.

LONDON, Friday, May 9, 1862.

We have been agitated for the past few days by continued rumors of French intervention in America, partly based on the visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond, and partly on the tone of the French Press. As to the visit to Richmond, nothing appears to be known about it. M. THOUVENEL declares that he has given no directions in the matter, and the inference is that M. MERCIER's instructions were from the Emperor. Another supposition is, that M. MERCIER went to Richmond at the request of the American Government.

The tone of the French Press is certainly changed, and its change may be significant. It speaks bitterly of the war, and its effects upon the industry and commerce of Europe. It talks of conciliation and mediation, but that, of course, points to recognition and intervention. That the Emperor has wished to exercise such intervention, and has been withheld solely by the scruples of England, is boldly avowed not only by the French Press, but in the English papers and in Parliament, and is nowhere denied. The English boast of their morality and scrupulosity in the matter—but there is no doubt now that intervention from any quarter would be welcome.

The great calamity in the manufacturing districts increases day by day. Starvation has begun just as the resources of the districts in the worst condition are exhausted. The people, who see starvation staring them in the face, are beginning to hold meetings. The Government shows no disposition to come to the rescue, and increase the already immense burthen of taxation. Private benevolence is aroused by appeals in the *Times*, but the calamity is too great for private benevolence to cope with. Day by day the cotton is wasting away. Prices of goods are rising, stocks are diminishing, and there is no hope of a supply from India, or elsewhere; that hope, so long clung to, is now abandoned. All Lancashire would starve, long before cotton could come from any country but America.

The English Government is so committed to non-intervention that the next move may be the change of that Government, and the attack upon it last night by Mr. S. NORTHCOTE, Mr. D'ISRAELI, Mr. LINDSAY, &c., with the feeble defence of Lord PALMERSTON, looks as if this was the policy agreed upon. There is every indication of such a change. The tone of Mr. D'ISRAELI's speech seems to indicate that it is a foregone conclusion. And as one of the principal grounds of his attack on the Government was its want of harmony with France in the affairs of Italy and America, it is to be presumed that a cordial coöperation with that Power will be a part of the programme of the new Administration.

The *Times* has slackened its fire, and this is another indication. It has ceased for several days to urge intervention. Has it changed its views or feelings? Not in the least. It is waiting only for a change in the Government, by which its views can be carried out and its feelings gratified. The Emperor is not satisfied with Lord PALMERSTON, and not pleased with his memorable speech on Italian affairs, before the recess. Whatever influence he may have in England is likely to be given in favor of a change of Administration.

I have never considered it my duty to give the readers of the TIMES any individual opinions on the conduct of the war in America, but have confined myself strictly to a faithful reflection of European, and especially of English, opinions. This I have never misrepresented. The only party in England which at all favors the war is the peace party. It is the Democratic Party of Mr. BRIGHT that approves of the conquest and subjugation of the South. The Abolition Party, small in numbers and of little influence, approves of whatever gives prospect of freedom to the slave, but would be infinitely disgusted at any other termination. Americans think the English are all Abolitionists—and so, in a certain sense, a large proportion of them are—but the professed and active Abolitionists, who take an interest in the matter, are few and far between, and, with a few exceptions, do not belong to the influential classes of society. Broadly stated, the public opinion of England and of Europe is opposed to the war. England has no hesitation about putting down rebellions in Ireland, Canada, or India, but Englishmen think it very inconsistent in America to coerce the South into a National Union with the North. France, Austria and Russia have no scruples about holding Algeria, Hungary, or Poland by force and arms; but they have the same opinion about the war in America that is held in England. They do not try America by their own standards, but by the doctrines they have understood her to profess. Heretofore, Americans have been active in disseminating the principles of the Declaration of American Independence in Europe. They have shown how a Democracy, guarded by State Rights, could protect itself from a centralized despotism, and now all these documents and arguments, which we, perhaps, have quite forgotten, are quoted against us. They told us heretofore that we had a weak Government. "Yes," we said, "but a free people." Now, that we are likely to have a stronger Government than they care to see, they will have great sympathy with the people. I cannot say that intervention is inevitable; but I can say that it is the prevailing opinion here, and the strongest hope that France will interfere. The emergency is great. The condition of the manufacturing districts is terrific. All interests suffer. Pauperism is increased all over the kingdom. Trade is depressed. Money is a drug. England actually suffers more than if she were herself at war. Then I meet John Bull in the Strand, with beaming face. "'Ave you 'eard the news?" says he. "The Hemperor is certain to hopen the blockade."

"And if you want the blockade opened," I say, "why don't you do it yourselves. It is more your affair than the Emperor's."

"But we *can't* do it, you know; it's against hall our principles," says John. "But the Hemperor, ye see—it's quite hin 'is way. 'E's halways hintervening somewere—in Syria, in Hitaly, and just now in Mexico. The French are fond of that sort of thing, you know; but we Henglish—it's against our policy, hentirely. You see, if you'd honly stuck to it, and been game in that *Trent* affair, we could 'ave done it, because we 'ad a good cause of haction, don't you see."

I saw very clearly, I see still, that all England, with her boasted morality, wants to-day is a decent pretext; that she is ready to throw over PALMERSTON and RUSSELL for tying her up with their declarations like a starved donkey tied to a post, and that England would rejoice to-morrow, either at a change in the policy of her own Government, or at intervention on the part of a Power less scrupulous.

The great danger of America, so far as the interruption of the war with the South would be a danger, is now, as it has been from the beginning, from foreign intervention; and, so far as I can see, that is a growing danger. It is now proved that the continuance of the war will destroy the cotton manufacture, and reduce millions to beggary and starvation. It is certain, now, that no other calamity, save a foreign invasion, would be so terrible. Is it to be expected that such a calamity will be borne with patience? The hopes held out by American statesmen of a speedy conquest of the South have not been fulfilled. The more Southerners there are killed, the more evident it becomes that they are earnest in their hostility. When you send us the news that twenty or thirty thousand Southern troops have fallen on the field of some great Northern victory, the immediate comment is: "How terribly in earnest those people must be! Such a people can never be conquered." And they naturally sympathize with the weaker party, bravely contending with such mighty odds against them. And the English, on account of this sympathy with the South, hail every story of Southern success, and are very slow to believe in Northern victories.

At the same time, their own interests are the great thing, and if the news came to-morrow that MCCLELLAN had taken Richmond, and that Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans were occupied by Northern garrisons, and that the South had surrendered and accepted terms of peace, there would be much rejoicing—at the prospect of soon getting plenty of cotton; and England would demand a modification of the Morrill tariff, as a grateful acknowledgment of her careful neutrality and singular forbearance.

There is something, no doubt, which would rejoice her much more, but what that is I need not indicate. MONADNOCK.

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

AN ENGLISH OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE FRENCH ATTITUDE.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Sir J. DUKE having asked whether the Government could give any information to the House on this subject.

Mr. LAYARD said he feared that he could give no other answer to his honorable friend's question than that, as far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, *M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions whatever from his own Government, and he might add that M. Mercier's visit had been attended with no political results whatever.*

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

WHAT INTERVENTION WOULD DO FOR THE SOUTH.

From the London Times, May 10.

It will have been noticed as a singular feature of the American quarrel that no intervention is thought probable or practicable, except in favor of the South. Mediation, in whatever form or under whatever name it is to be offered, is universally taken to imply some movement on behalf of the Confederates. So completely, indeed, are the belligerents themselves impressed with this idea, that the South casts it in our teeth as a scandal and a blunder that no European arbitration has been yet interposed; while the President of the Northern States actually proclaims a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the country from "foreign intervention," which he identifies with nothing less than "invasion." The instincts of the combatants have undoubtedly led them to correct decisions on this point, but the fact is not a little curious.

We need not dissemble the truth about certain prepossessions current in Europe. *It is beyond denial that, in spite of the Slavery question, the Southerners have been rather the favorites—partly as the weaker side, partly as conquerors against odds, and partly because their demand for independence was thought too natural to be resisted at the sword's point by a Government founded on the right of insurrection only.* To these merely sentimental and not very cogent considerations was added the more potent and weighty reflection, that what the Southerners had done, no Power—whether American or European—could succeed in undoing. The dissolution of the Union was an accomplished fact, nor could any statesman of any country forecast the means by which a Government professing to subsist only by the will of the governed could be reëstablished against the desires of one-third of the community after a fierce and sanguinary war. We could understand separation, embarrassing and unwelcome as its conditions might be, but we could not understand either the conquest of a territory like that of the Southern States, or the adaptation of such a conquest, even if achieved, to the purposes avowed by the Northern invaders. In short, as all Europe desired the end of the war, and could see but one way in which that end could come, the South got the benefit of the strait into which we were driven.

But there is something still more curious about the case. It happens that the intervention so anxiously deprecated by the Federals must of necessity, if exerted at all, be exerted to their prejudice. Intervention on behalf of the North is an impossibility. Not if all the resources of this country were at the disposal of Mr. BRIGHT and his friends, and all our power were thrown into the Northern scale, could we add to the strength or the chances of the Federals in this singular contest. We might send them ships, but they have got as many as they want. They have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more. We might lend them money, but of [illegible] form or other, they have not enough to show [illegible] expenditure of $300,000 a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed in New-York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies.

The case of the South, however, is totally different. So singular is the position of the Confederates that, though all the Powers of Europe could do them no harm, the intervention of any one of these Powers might do them an infinity of good. They are weak, but nothing can make them weaker than they are, whereas the help of a single ally might treble their strength in a moment. A little squadron, such as even a minor maritime Power might dispatch to American waters, would suffice to raise the blockade for a longer or shorter period, and in that period the South might turn its cotton into money, and its money into munitions of war. It is from the want of these opportunities that the Confederates have been fighting at so serious a disadvantage. They contrive, even from their inferior numbers, to match the numbers of the North, but they are beaten in guns, gunboats and all the scientific appliances of war which manufacturing industry creates, and which money purchases. What they most want is the freedom of the seas and a highway to the markets of the world. Once placed on a level with their antagonists in this respect, they would have little to fear from a numerical superiority which their defensive position would counterbalance. *The recognition of the South by a maritime Power, and an alliance between the two, would at once destroy all such hopes as the North can venture to entertain.*

The alarms, therefore, of the Federals, and the hopes of the Confederates on the score of intervention are equally natural. One party has all to lose, and the other all to gain, by such a contingency, and both understand their position. So hopeless, indeed, in this respect, are the prospects of the North, that when the New-York papers found themselves under the necessity of accounting, in some agreeable way, for the visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond, they could only suggest that he had gone to persuade President DAVIS to submit outright to President LINCOLN. With any purpose short of this the mission of the French Minister must needs have been obnoxious in Federal eyes. An armistice must place the Southerners in immediate possession of all they contend for, and would not leave them, when it ended, more ready to surrender than before. A compromise must mean a partition of territory, more or less favorable to this side or that. A peace, if concluded at present, would probably imply the recognition of Southern independence. Thus, the South has a dozen strings to its bow. It would gain immensely by recognition or intervention, whatever form that intervention took. It would gain by a peace, by a truce, by a "transaction," or by a Convention of any kind. On the other hand, the North could gain only by an event which no Power professing to mediate could hope to bring about, and which no European observers pretend to think probable—the unconditional submission or total subjugation of the Confederate States.

A PLEA FOR INTERVENTION.

From the London Herald, May 10.

The American civil war is coming more nearly home to us every day. The distress in Lancashire is assuming such vast proportions that it is no wonder that it has attracted the serious attention of Parliament. Last night Mr. A. EGERTON brought forward a motion on the subject in the House of Commons. At the present moment, he said, there were not less than 58,000 operatives out of employ, while a still larger number were working short time. The distress was most severely felt in Manchester, Preston, Rochdale and Wigan. Our correspondent "Mercator," who is usually well informed, puts the number of those who in England and Scotland are either wholly without work, or only partially engaged in labor, at 350,000. These represent, with their families, above a million persons, "all of them suffering, many fearfully, from the privations incident to their position."

These facts are terrible, and by themselves more eloquent than argument. *How soon will our Government be brought to believe that there is only one way of relieving our trade and giving work to our operatives? By recognizing the independence of the South we shall do our best to put an end to this deplorable war. By declaring the invalidity of the paper blockade we can open the cotton ports, and obtain immediate possession of some three million bales, which are waiting to be exported to England.* The Northerners themselves have admitted the inefficiency of this blockade, and demand on that account the dismissal and disgrace of Mr. WELLES, the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. Even this imperfect instrument is an effectual barrier to trade by the risk with which it threatens shippers. *The removal of this barrier, by decided action on our part, is demanded by the stern requirements of law and justice, and pressed upon us by the generous dictates of patriotism and humanity.*

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH AMBASSADORS AT WASHINGTON.

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the 8th inst., on the Customs and Inland Revenue, Mr. DISRAELI contended that the "Representatives of France and England at Washington, instead of acting in cordial and friendly coöperation, are rather acting as if they were accredited to the Court of some imperious despot of the Levant, or some arbitrary tyrant of the Indian Ocean." Lord PALMERSTON followed in a decisive contradiction of the charge, and the London *Times* thus refers editorially to the matter:

"It was as well that Lord PALMERSTON gave a decisive contradiction to the charge, particularly as relates to the mischievous report of conflicts between Lord LYONS and M. MERCIER at Washington. We are so closely connected with France, and the interests of the world at this crisis demand so imperatively that the two nations should remain on terms of full cordiality and friendship, that even the commonplaces of party speech-making ought not to be left unanswered. Probably neither educated Englishmen nor the best informed men in France would believe that their respective Representatives at Washington were 'acting as if they were accredited to the Court of some imperious despot of the Levant or some arbitrary tyrant of the Indian Ocean, and endeavoring by intrigue and misrepresentation to establish a superiority of influence.' This cruel libel on two able and painstaking Envoys, placed at a most difficult time among a most jealous and vindictive people, will be looked upon by every man of sense as an outrage upon the decency of party warfare, which injures only him who could utter it; but the mass of foreigners, and even of the French people, know so little of us that we are glad a contradiction has been given it, as well as to the assertion that 'it is notorious, it is avowed and declared almost ostentatiously, that great distrust exists between the two Governments.' The Premier emphatically declared that *on the most important question of the day, that of America, there had been a complete mutual understanding, a complete identity of policy and pursuits. The whole theory that is founded on the supposed struggle between British and French policy at Washington therefore falls to the ground.*"

RUMORED RETURN OF M. MERCIER TO FRANCE.

From the Indépendance Belge, May 6.

M. MERCIER, whose journey to Richmond has provoked so many comments and such contradictory hopes, is shortly expected in France. It is announced that on his return from the South he will make but a short stay at Washington, and that he will embark at New-York on the 11th inst., and return to render account to his Government of the true state of things beyond the Atlantic. We shall probably have to await his arrival in Paris before we shall have any precise information as to the object of the mission he has gone to fulfill at Richmond—for nobody any longer seems to doubt that the French diplomat has been intrusted with an important political mission.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND ABOLITION.

THE LYONS-SEWARD TREATY.

A CHARACTERISTIC TIMES VIEW.

From the London Times, May 9.

Perhaps, however, it is desired to fix the attention of the world upon the mere peaceful doings of the Northern States, and in this respect there is intelligence which will deeply interest us in the ratification by an unanimous vote of the Senate of a treaty which Lord LYONS has concluded with Mr. SEWARD for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. The fact of the ratification was announced last night in the House of Commons. Mr. LAYARD described this treaty as highly satisfactory in its stipulations. It gives the right of search to all British cruisers, and thus abolishes, we hope for ever, the only protection under which the Slave-trade has in recent years existed. We now really ought to be able to put down the Slave-trade. What we have been striving for at a profligate waste of money, and at what we believe to have been a most criminal waste of British life—profligate, because without result, and criminal because without fair hope of success—is henceforth within our power. The swift ships, crammed with their human cargoes, can no longer hoist the "Stars and Stripes," and pass under the bows of our cruisers. The interchange of a right of search, which has been denied so long, which has been resented so punctiliously and yet so fiercely, and which has more than once appeared likely to bring on a war between England and America, is now yielded with a facility which shows that the heartiness is as great on the side of America as upon ours.

This is the fruit of secession. If there had never been a secession, there would never have been a Slave-trade Treaty. If the States had still been one and indivisible, we never should have obtained from the punctilious Republic the privilege of violating the "Stars and Stripes" by seizing a cargo of slaves from under them. Under secession the old Slavery-cemented Constitution has dissolved. Under secession the Northern States, grown weaker, have been compelled to tolerate and even bow to that Anti-Slavery feeling, which had been suppressed alike by the Constitution, the laws and the public opinion of the Union. It was secession which took the sting out of the Fugitive Slave law; it was secession which first suggested the thought [illegible] money the freedom of [illegible] which rendered it [illegible] blot [illegible] out of the metropolitan district of the States, [illegible] it was secession which has now given us the Anti-Slave-trade Treaty.

Perhaps we shall be told that this is a blow dealt by the North against the South. It is no such thing. The Slave-trade is exclusively a vice of the Northern States. *The Southern States detested it, and one of their first acts was a stringent law against it.* It was the pious men of Boston and the humane men of New-York who were the owners of slavers. It was from the ports of the North that the slavers issued, and it was to Cuba, and not to the ports of the South, they bore their gasping freights of human life. The South would buy no such goods; not, certainly, from scruples either humane, or moral, or religious, but because the wares did not suit them. A wild African in a cotton plantation would be as unwelcome and as useless as a wolf would be in a kennel of Clumber spaniels. This is not a victory over the South; it is a victory over the North. The unanimity of the Senate in this matter is very remarkable, because there are men in that assembly who certainly have no very hearty love for any measure practically effectual to put down the Slave-trade. It seems to argue that society in the North is reforming itself upon more wholesome principles than obtained when the State was ruled by alliances of vicious interests. The recent trials at Boston, and the terrible example made in the case of one man, had shown that the slave-traders of the North could not exist without the support of the slaveowners of the South. It is a large problem which has yet to be worked out in the South, but if the experiment proceeds we have no doubt as to the result. The Union is impossible, unless upon the basis of Slavery; division is incompatible with the permanent existence of Slavery.

A JUSTER APPRECIATION.

From the London News.

The Administration of President LINCOLN has given a fresh proof of its sincerity in that hostility to Slavery which the party that raised it to power has always proclaimed to be the first article in its creed. It has already, for the first time, put in force the law which, half a century ago, made slave-trading punishable with death. It has, more recently, by the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, removed from the Government of the United States that foul stain which, until lately, made the rest of the world smile at American professions of zeal in the cause of freedom and humanity in other lands; and now, at last, it has concluded a treaty with our Government, which gives the slave-trade its death blow, by giving British cruisers the right of search, and thus depriving the slavers of the protection which they have long enjoyed under the American flag.

The party in this country which has reasons for reviling the Northern States, whether they do right or do wrong, has of course only found in these three acts fresh subjects for vituperation. When Mr. LINCOLN attempted to wipe out the reproach made against the North for complicity in the traffic in men, by letting the law take its course against GORDON, the execution of the sentence of the United States Courts, after a verdict by a jury, was pronounced "a political murder." When the act was passed emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, it was pronounced "cruelty to the blacks;" and now, when for the first time since the South came to the conclusion that Slavery was a "gospel institution," a hearty attempt is made to put down the trade on the coast of Africa, we are gravely informed that it is the "first fruit of secession," and that the Republican Party deserves no credit for it.

That it is one of the fruits of secession is no doubt true. If the Southern members still sat in Congress, there is little doubt that the ratification of a treaty conceding to Great Britain the right of search for this particular object, would have been for the present impossible, or very difficult. What occurred in 1858 would have occurred over again. Messrs. Jefferson Davis, Mason and Slidell, Toombs, Yancey, Wise, Floyd and Hunter, all of them now lights of the new Confederacy, would have played over again the very parts which they played so successfully only four years ago, when this very question was under discussion. The British cruisers had then, under a misconstruction, as it proved, of their orders, exercised the right of search off the coast of Cuba, rather lavishly and stringently, it must be admitted; but with ample cause, for slaves were being poured into Cuba by the thousand every month in vessels fitted out in United States ports, or carrying the Stars and Stripes. When the matter came before Congress—and it was not very long in doing so—Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, DAVIS and TOOMBS, at once gave vent to their feelings in a series of speeches against England, which have had few parallels in truculent violence, even in the annals of American stump oratory. Mr. MASON, whom we had the melancholy satisfaction of taking out of jail last Winter, drew up a savage report, urging the Executive to take instant measures to repel force by force; and Mr. TOOMBS strongly urged an instant declaration of war, without waiting to hear from England. Nothing was left unsaid to rouse the old fury of their Celtic allies at the North against the British, as well as to wake up in New-England the exasperating memories of the war of 1812, in which the maritime States had of course suffered most severely. The effort was, to a certain extent, successful. It completely crushed the attempts which Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, was then making to get the Government to substitute the light gunboats on the African coast for the heavy frigates which then composed the Yankee squadron, and which had an all-sufficient excuse in their heavy draught of water for never catching a slaver at all. It caused, moreover, the dispatch to the West Indian waters of a fleet which, if not formidable, was at least bellicose, and whose instruction were of such a character as made all intelligent men tremble for the maintenance of peace. And more than this, it dealt a severe blow to the Anti-Slavery Party, by associating its principles, in the eyes of the masses, with dishonor to the flag at the hated hands of British naval officers. What a powerful weapon this was in the clutches of such dexterous fencers as Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, those only can know who know how bitter were the memories which our dealings with the American marine previous to and during the war of 1812 have left in New-England, and how well they have been diffused by the hosts of emigrants which New-England has poured over the Northwest.

That Southerners were before secession indifferent or opposed to the Slave-trade, is one of those reckless and violent assertions which have formed the whole stock in trade of Secessionist sympathizers in England for the last year. We have reprinted, over and over again in these columns, the proofs furnished by their own orators, judges and juries, and conventions, and political economists, of their desire to see it reopened. The act of the Confederate Congress which prohibits it, was passed before Virginia had seceded, and was intended to tempt her by promising a continuance of that monopoly in the raising of human cattle, which has for the last forty years furnished the "mother of statesmen" with the means of protracting a dishonored and dishonorable existence. What remains to be seen now is, how long this solitary measure of "protection for native industry" will survive the establishment of Southern independence, if civilization has indeed to undergo such a scandalous outrage.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From the London Times.

Neither Englishmen nor Frenchmen have been forward to recognize the fact that the 16th of April, 1862, was a day which will stand in American history as the greatest day since that of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—the day of this century which will be honored through all time, whatever may be the destiny in store for the Republic. When the traditions of sea and land victories are becoming dim, when the grass has grown high on the graves of fallen heroes, that day will stand highest in the scale of national festivals, and the reformers of the second revolution will seem to form, in the vista of the past, one group with the patriots of the first. On that day the people of the United States ceased to be a slaveholding nation. Till then there had been a gulf fixed between them and all those Christian nations which had outgrown the barbarism of holding men as slaves; and now the nation has come over to the side on which we stand. It is now entitled to act and speak as a free nation should. It is now qualified to act with us, without misgiving and without hypocrisy, against the Slave-trade. It is no longer a subject for the scepticism and scorn of the world, because of the contrast between its profession and its practice. After a struggle between the best and the worst elements of its society—a struggle prolonged through two generations—it has abolished Slavery on the National territory; and the National Government has ceased to be a slaveholding Power. Slavery has sunk to be a mere State institution; and, deprived of national sanction and support, and exposed, as it now is, to the condemnation of the American Government, together with all other Governments, it cannot long sustain itself under the scorn and loathing of human society. As a national institution it could assume to defy foreign opinion. As a "domestic institution," reprobated at Washington as in London and Paris, its doom is plain, and its strength is broken.

LATEST NEWS BY THE SCOTIA.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, April 16, via Triest.

Mr. LAING, to-day, introduced his budget, which is highly satisfactory.

The financial year commences with a deficit of £6,000,000. The present estimates show a surplus of £900,000, although nearly £1,500,000 are to be spent on public works in excess of the estimate for the current year. The revenue of the coming year would amount to £885,000 over the preceding year, if calculated on the same basis of taxation. The military expenditure is reduced to £12,200,000. The surplus is disposed of by increasing the education grant to $500,000, and by bringing the public assignment up to £4,250,000. The import duties on piece goods and yarns are to be reduced to 5 and 3½ per cent., respectively, with immediate operation. The paper duty is abolished. The rates on beer and [illegible] are reduced ½, and on tobacco, to 20 per cent., ad valorem. The income tax is reduced to 2 per cent., and as regards small incomes is abolished altogether. The total repeal of the tax is promised at the close of five years from its enactment. The cash balances for the year closed at £17,000,000.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, March 22.

Hostilities are being actively carried on against the rebels, who were again defeated on the 14th.

There are at present 60,000 refugees in this City.

It is reported at Ningpo that the rebels are preparing to attack Chusan.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, March 25.

Mr. DALY has arrived at the seat of his Government.

Rumors are current of impending disturbances in New Zealand.

The mercantile community entertain the idea of establishing a monthly line of steamers, via the Cape.

The following departures of gold ships since the last mail, have taken the different amounts of gold affixed:

In the *Latona*	7,469 ozs.
In the *Donald McKay*	13,674 ozs.
In the *Norfolk*	32,497 ozs.
In the *Water Nymph*	48,109 ozs.
In the *Agincourt*	31,239 ozs.
Total	133,018 ozs.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Fight at McDowell—Details of Preliminary Movements—Brilliant Bravery and Skillful Manœuvring of the National Forces.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FRANKLIN, VA., Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

Great activity has recently prevailed in this Department, and battles have been fought which would have caused much excitement were it not for the events of such overshadowing importance elsewhere impending. First in order comes the fight at McDowell.

Soon after the evacuation of Yorktown, Gen. FREMONT ordered Gen. MILROY to fall back from Buffalo Gap, toward Monterey, quite contrary to the earnest solicitations of the latter. At the same time, he ordered Gen. SCHENCK, (who ranks MILROY,) with his division, from Romney and Moorefield, to proceed by forced marches to join MILROY. Gen. SCHENCK reached Franklin on the 7th, and there received a dispatch from MILROY at McDowell, saying that his pickets had been driven in from four miles beyond. From Franklin to McDowell is 33 miles, and that distance was traveled by SCHENCK's entire Division in less than 24 hours. Capt. DE BECK's Battery of Artillery had traveled 100 miles in three days. The fight began at 4 o'clock P. M., of the 8th, and was followed up with great bravery by our troops, until a late hour in the evening, driving the enemy from their position, until they ceased firing. Our troops, having exhausted their ammunition, then rested at McDowell. The fight was very severe, and the loss considerable on both sides. The enemy having much the larger force, their loss is believed to have been very heavy. They showed no inclination to renew the contest next day. Gen. SCHENCK, in the meantime, received orders to fall back upon Franklin, there being no forage adjacent.

In this engagement our troops, mostly from Ohio and Virginia, manifested great coolness and courage. Col. MCLEAN, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio, (son of the late Judge MCLEAN,) was remarked as showing uncommon bravery. Col. CANTWELL, of the Eighty-second Ohio, an old soldier in the Mexican war, sustained his well-earned reputation.

Col. J. C. LEE, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio, who had been held in reserve, commanded the rear guard while falling back towards FRANKLIN, and an ambush of rebel cavalry made a sudden dash upon his rear pickets, and took five of them prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. R. A. CONSTABLE, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, was left sick at Monterey, and is supposed to have been taken prisoner by the enemy. Estimates of the rebel forces vary from 10,000 to 30,000. It is believed that JACKSON had been reinforced from the east, as it was said there were Georgia troops among his men. It is stated as a fact, that a Col. JACKSON, of the Virginia Tenth, is known to be killed. It is also asserted that three of the rebel field officers were seen to fall from their horses, and large numbers of their killed and wounded were seen to be carried from the field.

After this battle, our wounded were all brought to this place, where they are receiving hospital care and medical attendance. The rebels, having had time to take care of their killed and wounded, came on in force to invest this town, which has good natural defences. For two days (11th and 12th) a sharp skirmishing was kept up here at intervals. But wherever the enemy appeared on the tops of the hills that skirt the town, they were picked off by our sharpshooters, and several of them were taken prisoners by our scouts. None of our men were killed in these skirmishes, and only two slightly wounded. The rebel loss was ten or twelve.

Gen. SCHENCK's official report of these movements has just been received at Headquarters, and as it is very long, I extract some of the main points. He states that, after the evacuation of Yorktown, Gen. BANKS telegraphed to Gen. FREMONT, that a heavy force was being organized in the Great Valley, to enter the Mountain Department, cut off MILROY, and prevent FREMONT from making a descent into the valley via the Shenandoah Gap. JOHNSON was there with four thousand men. JACKSON was ordered to reinforce him with ten thousand men. That the object was as above, is indicated by their burning the bridges and obstructing the roads as much as possible. Gen. FREMONT's great anxiety was to get MILROY safely out of his dangerous position. Gen. SCHENCK, on his way to McDowell, had gone some ten miles beyond this place, and was about to encamp for the night, when he received a dispatch from MILROY, saying that he would be attacked the next day. Thus it was that he left his train under guard, and pushed on through the night with his troops, (a small force,) and arrived at 10 o'clock the next day, just in time to see the enemy coming in sight on the brow of the hill beyond, to commence the attack. SCHENCK's men, entered the town at double-quick, whooping and yelling, thus giving the rebels the impression that there was a large reserve in their rear, and checking their advance. His position at this time was exceedingly critical. The problem was to get away, and avoid being captured or cut to pieces by vastly superior numbers. On consultation it was determined, at MILROY's earnest solicitation, to send him forward to make a reconnoissance in force that evening, but not to bring on an attack. The enemy had every advantage of position, as he held the summit of the mountain. But MILROY led on an attack with such spirit and rapidity that the enemy were staggered, and at length driven from their position. In this attack Col. MCLEAN, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, (his maiden engagement with an enemy,) especially distinguished himself, by leading his men up the face of the hill, with all the steadiness and good order of veteran soldiers. In this he was ably seconded by Major RILEY, of Cincinnati, and nobly sustained by his men. The Eighty-second Ohio, Col. CANTWELL, and the Twenty-fifth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. RICHARDSON commanding, also bore a conspicuous part in this engagement, deserving all praise. Considering the numbers engaged, the per-centage of loss was very great. The total number of our forces actually in this fight was but 2,268, while the enemy's could not have been less than 5,000, besides their reserve.

The fight was kept up until too dark to see, and left the enemy with the impression that it was to be renewed the next morning. DE BECK's battery of First Ohio Artillery, (part of SCHENCK's Brigade,) performed a most important part in this action, taking their pieces up a difficult adjacent knob, or hill, from which they could give the enemy a cross fire. As soon as the fight began, Gen. SCHENCK was busy having the train packed and started off in advance. The retreat commenced that night, and was continued in good order, bringing away all our wounded, many of whom were able to march.

I understand that Gen. FREMONT pronounces this

[illegible] one of the most brilliant [illegible] list of the killed and [illegible]

[illegible] REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS—COL. CANTWELL.

Company A—Capt. Tompkins.

[illegible]—killed.
Corporal D. C. Smith—wounded in arm, severely.
[illegible] John Walker—in face, severely.
[illegible] S. C. Hemphill—arm, slightly.
[illegible] Richards—thigh, slightly.
Robert Morrison—face, slightly.

Company B—Capt. Newell.

Nicholas Shaffer—breast, since dead.
John Cook—shoulder, severely.
E. Douglas, Jr.—shoulder, slightly.
Simon Harrison—missing, supposed killed.

Company C—Capt. Barlow.

[illegible] Seitz—killed.
Jacob Deeringer—wounded in shoulder, severely.
George Herbert—hand, slightly.

Company D—Capt. Reis.

Christian Soice—killed.
George Watson—killed.
[illegible] Lieut. Sam'l H. Bers—wounded in head, severely.
Second Lieut. Charles N. Diebots—throat, severely.
Corporal Andrew Leffler—thigh, severely.
Corporal Joseph Stockwell—breast, severely.
Corporal Harrison Quimp—thigh, slightly.
Frederick Ulmer—abdomen, severely.
Isaac Myer—head, severely.
Jacob Plant—shoulder, severely.
Julius C. Baker—arm, severely.
Henry Albright—hand, slightly.
[illegible] Lafer—face, slightly.
Wm. Smith—neck, slightly.
[illegible] Carpenter—thigh, slightly.

Company E—Capt. Harris.

Corporal Wm. McHeth—ankle, severely.
Sergeant Wm. Martin—shoulder, slightly.
[illegible] Arrowhood—shoulder, slightly.
Wm. H. Lessler—shoulder, slightly.

Company F—Capt. Crall.

Second Lieut. John H. Drennin—thigh, slightly.
John H. Powers—thigh, severely.
George Steits—hand, severely.
Samuel Hebron—thigh, slightly.
Francis Miller—head, slightly.

Company G—First Lieut. Porterfield, Commanding.

Second Lieut. Faught—shoulder, slightly.
James Yarrel—head, since died.
Salora Crumpacker—leg, slightly.
Thompson Price—wrist, slightly.

Company H—Capt. Joralemon.

Orderly Sergeant Evans—throat, severely.
George W. Jolliffe—head, severely.
Peter Hill—arm, slightly.
Michael Dwire—arm, slightly.
Henry Eggleson—missing.

Company I—Capt. Purdy.

Capt. Purdy—in thigh, slightly.
Isaac W. Andrew—killed.
Lyman W. Carpenter—in arm, slightly.
Wm. Ballentine—in arm, slightly.
John T. Roach—in arm, slightly.
Geo. Lane—in thigh, slightly.
Wm. Moore—in shoulder, slightly.

Company K—Capt. Sampsell.

Jacob Neff—in shoulder, severely.
L. Sanor—in arm, severely.

Five balls passed through the regimental flag, and the flag-staff was about half cut off. Eight guns were rendered useless by shots from the enemy.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEERS, (INFANTRY.)

Sergt. Christian Schmetzer, Co. A—wounded in head, severely.
Mathias Duryre, Co. A—thigh, slightly.
Emile McCune, Co. A—head, severely.
Michael Maher, Co. A—slightly.
Abram S. Tendry, Co. A—thigh, slightly.
John Mills, Co. A—thigh, severely.
Capt. A. L. Harris, Co. C—arm, slightly.
Jacob Ditrow, Co. C—killed.
Hardin Runyan, Co. C—killed.
E. C. Foster, Co. C—wounded, arm, severely.
Wm. A. Castor, Co. C—legs, slightly.
Alex. Appleby, Co. C—legs, slightly.
Henry Kline, Co. C—arm, slightly.
Peter L. Morris, Co. C—fingers and breast, slightly.
Isaac Moore Smith, Co. C—head, slightly.
Wm. Harris, Co. C—arm, slightly.
Henry Cottrell, Co. E—left hand, slightly.
Lorenzo Howe, Co. E—foot, slightly.
Henry Cleland, Co. E—nose, slightly.
Sergt. Henry Jacobs, Co. F—knee, severely.
Henry Nickle, Co. F—killed.
Philip Nickle, Co. F—side, severely.
Raygood Hirt, Co. F—head, severely.
Lewis Eckley, Co. F—hand, slightly.
Frank Ebecssor, Co. F—hand, slightly.
Watson Musgrove, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Nicholas Arnolde, Co. G—leg, severely.
Simon Watts, Co. G—neck, severely.
Wm. Iler, Co. H—killed.
Simon Pearson, Co. H—killed.
John H. Mycott, Co. H—shoulder, severely.
Benj. Cave, Co. H—breast, slightly.
Russell T. Davis, Co. H—breast, slightly.
Orderly-Sergt. David B. Caldwell, Co. I—head, slightly.
Leonidas Frank, Co. I—killed.
Jacob Straight, Co. I—wounded in arm.
Joseph Hallstetter, Co. I—missing.
Sergt.-Maj. Wm. S. Stewart, Co. I—arm and groin, severely.

Recapitulation.

Killed	6	Missing	1
Wounded severely	13		
Wounded slightly	19	Total	39

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS, (INFANTRY.)

Killed.

Wm. D. Driggs, Co. B.
James B. McPeck, Co. C.
Josiah Fought, Co. E.
Theodore E. Lodge, Co. F.
Barzilla M. Eveland, Co. H.
Neil Cameron, Co. K.—Total 6.

Missing.

John Loss, Co. E.

Wounded.

Lieut. Arthur Higgins, Co. A—in the hand, slightly.
Corporal Wm. H. Spear, Co. A—in the left arm, severely.
Samuel Beall, Co. A—in left shoulder, severely.
Wm. F. Blow, Co. A—in the hand, slightly.
Hiram S. Halm, Co. A—in the hand, severely.
Geo. W. Iden, Co. A—in the left shoulder, slightly.
Drewer C. Iveson, Co. A—in the left shoulder, slightly.
Henry Lambert, Co. A—in the hand, slightly.
Samuel McCrum, Co. A—in the hand, severely.
Robert H. Miller, Co. A—in the left arm and shoulder, severely.
Henry Meek, Co. A—in the thigh, severely.
James Russell, Co. A—in the left arm, severely.
Geo. W. Yerbeck, Co. A—in the left knee, severely.
[illegible], Co. A—in the hand and cheek, severely.
[illegible] George W. Martin, Co. B—severely.
[illegible] B. Brock, Co. B—severely.
Corporal Chas. G. Troy, Co. B—severely.
Corporal Charles Twinam, Co. B—slightly.
Corporal Samuel Trigg, Co. B—slightly.
[illegible] Morris, Co. B—slightly.
Wesley B. Sultzer, Co. B—slightly.
Corporal Samuel T. Hutchison, Co. C—in leg, severely.
Jacob H. Bailey, Co. C—in ankle, severely.
[illegible] S. Williams, Co. C—in arms, severely.
[illegible] Fisher, Co. C—in shoulder, slightly.
Sergeant Thomas E. Coalwell, Co. E—mortally.
Corporal Orlando L. Mill, Co. E—in hand, severely.
[illegible] Scholl, Co. E—arm, severely.
George Alryer, Co. E—wrist, severely.
Frederick Bilyer, Co. E—shoulder, severely.
[illegible] Everngham, Co. E—temple, slightly.
Corporal Leander Provines, Co. F—side, slightly.
Samuel W. Forester, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Albert J. Ogden, Co. G—shoulder, slightly.
Henry W. Outcalt, Co. H—arm, severely.
Wm. M. Metcalf, Co. H—thigh, severely.
George W. Reed, Co. H—side, slightly.
James Williams, Co. H—leg, slightly.
Sergeant Wilbert B. Teters, Co. I—wrist, slightly.
Corporal Wm. S. West, Co. I—thigh, severely.
Corporal S. W. Houston, Co. I—thigh, severely.
Thomas Swartwood, Co. I—mortally.
Samuel J. Brooks, Co. I—hand, slightly.
Wm. H. McBride, Co. I—arm, severely.
Edward Hallett, Co. I—arm and head, severely.
Wm. H. Brown, Co. I—wrist, slightly.
Asbury Stevens, Co. I—arm, severely.
Corporal Wm. Hadnett, Co. K—leg, slightly.
Wm. Vickery, Co. K—shoulder, slightly.
Christian E. Evans, Co. K—breast, slightly.
Charles A. Debolt, Co. K—knee, slightly.
Thomas O'Neil, Co. K—slightly.

Recapitulation.

Killed	6	Slightly wounded	[illegible]
Severely wounded	25	Missing	1
Total			[illegible]

THIRD REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, (INFANTRY.)

Killed.

Nathaniel Maxwell, Co. B.
Thomas Fricket, Co. C.
Corporal Luther H. Powell, Co. F.
Thomas N. Mason, Co. G—Total, 4.

Wounded.

Corporal George Debolt, Co. A—seriously.
Mitchell Weaver, Co. A—slightly.
James S. Law, Co. B—severely.
Stephen H. Morgan, Co. B—slightly.
Thos. McKinney, Co. B—slightly.
Joseph Nicholson, Co. B—slightly.
Allen Snow, Co. B—severely.
A. Everly, Co. C—slightly.
J. W. Johnson, Co. C—slightly.
Thomas White, Co. C—slightly.
Benjamin F. Field, Co. C—slightly.
Robert Biggs, Co. C—slightly.
George W. Gull, Co. D—slightly.
John Knotts, Co. D—slightly.
Eugenius Huggins, Co. D—slightly.
Capt. S. B. Philips, Co. E—slightly.
Sergeant Chapman McCoy, Co. E—slightly.
Sergeant Franklin Philips, Co. E—mortally.
John White, Co. E—slightly.
A. J. [illegible], Co. E—slightly.
Corporal Jacob Morgan, Co. E—slightly.
Thomas J. Walker, Co. F—slightly.
Waldo P. Allen, Co. F—slightly.
William Newlon, Co. F—slightly.
Thomas Green, Co. F—slightly.
Jesse [illegible], Co. F—slightly.
Jonas R. Webb, Co. F—slightly.
Ithurus Robinson, Co. G—severely.
Hiram Shahan—slightly.
Henry H. Rice, Co. G—slightly.
Jacob Crouse, Co. G—slightly.
James M. Galbert, Co. G—slightly.
George W. Brown, Co. G—slightly.
Sergeant J. P. Bowers, Co. I—severely.
W. H. Daugherty, Co. I—severely.
Seward Wells, Co. I—severely.
W. H. Dunlap, Co. I—slightly.
George Ritchie, Co. I—slightly.
Joseph Hammond, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. Tomlinson, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. H. Pay, Co. I—slightly.
Oliver Grimes, Co. I—slightly.

Recapitulation.

Killed	4	Wounded slightly	33
Wounded severely	9		
Total			46

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS, (INFANTRY.)

Killed.

Thomas A. Hendrix, Co. A.
John Eoff, Company G, (Company not in action.)
John Burke, Company H.
Selah J. Starke, Company I.—Total, 4.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Augustus G. Hostetter, Co. A—slightly.
Sergeant W. A. McAlister, Co. A—slightly.
Corp. Levi J. Ball, Co. A—slightly.
Loman A. Ball, Co. A—slightly.
Daniel Weimer, Co. A—severley.
James A. Morrow, Co. A—severely.
Hugh C. Hatfield, Co. C—slightly.
Morris O'Donnell, Co. C—severely.
Joseph McMahon, Co. C—slightly.
Samuel Clayton, Co. C—slightly.
David Erwin, Co. C—slighly.
H. H. Fowler, Co. C—slightly.
Wm. Harter, Co. C—slightly.
Milton Latty, Co. C—slightly.
Joseph Wirt, Co. C—slightly.
Edward Spraigue, Co. C—slightly.
Charles Wright, Co. C—slightly.
Wilson Bigbee, Co. C—slightly.
Corporal —— Erwin, Co. C—slightly.
Thomas Gibben, Co. D—severely.
Samuel D. Lancey, Co. D—slightly.
Daniel Nunemaker, Co. D—slightly.
Sergeant D. G. Young, Co. D—slightly.
E. Steele, Co. D—slightly.
H. Carson, Co. D—slightly.
Lieut. C. S. Fugate, Co. E—severely.
Lieut. A. R. Patterson, Co. E—slightly.
Sergeant W. K. Oberlin, Co. E—slightly.
Thomas C. McMillen, Co. F—severely.
Sergeant Albert Thompson, Co. F—slightly.
Mathew Whitaker, Co. F—slightly.
Albert R. Gallaher, Co. F—slightly.
Thomas E. Morrow, Co F—slightly.
Wm. Baker, Co. H—severely.
Thomas E. Young, Co. H—slightly.
Wm. Harbert, Co. H—slightly.
Wm. Brandt, Co. I—severely.
James McQuillen, Co. I—severely.
Andrew J. Maxwell, Co. I—severely.
Wm. Noggle, Co. I—severely.
Jacob Freese, Co. I—severely.
Wm. Kay, Co. I—slightly.
Samuel Heikman, Co. I—slightly.
Enoch Hartram, Co. I—slightly.
Sergeant Chalton, Co. I—slightly.
Sergeant Pigman, Co. K—slightly.
Corporal Wm. Cox, Co. K—severely.
John Zinn, Co. K—slightly.
Alexander C. Ellis, Co. K—slightly.
Jesse V. Craigs, Co. K—slightly.
John McQuisten, Co. K—slightly.
Wm. Wise, Co. K—slightly.

Recapitulation.

Killed	4	Wounded slightly	39
Wounded severely	13		
Total			56

The following are the names of the prisoners taken from the Fifty-fifth Ohio, occupying the rear in the retreat:

A. Burlingame, Co. I; A. D. Stewart, Co. B; Miller Cole, Henry Fay, Co. G; John B. York, Co. H; James Berry, Co. K.

On Sunday, the 11th, Gen. BLENKER's Division arrived here and was cordially welcomed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 4, 8, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, preferred causes, 41, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 249, 98, 99, 101.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 36, on demurrer, 257, 262, 264, 272, 190, 195, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 823, 1707, 210, 2109, 2066, 2113, 2121, 2127, 2129, 173, 2122, 389½, 389½, 389½, 2131½, 2133, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3071, 223, 1163, 3495, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2095, 2097. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1740, 1852, 3618, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 2770, 676, 978, 120, 1854, 1856. *Part III.*—Nos. 879, 749, 597, 629, 1921, 1739, 555, 1331, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1762, 1348, 416, 418, 426, 1358, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2250.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1003, 1090, 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 783, 410, 1113, 1114, 1115, 414, 598, 955. *Part II.*—Nos. 647, 953, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 686, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746, 77, 1826.

The Schuyler Frauds—A Branch of the Omnibus Suit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Roe et al. vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This is one of six cases to recover certificates of stock of the defendant's Company. The several plaintiffs hold certificates of stock of the defendant's Company, alleged by it to be invalid. In July, 1854, the Company refused to recognize the stock in question, or to permit transfers thereof, and the plaintiffs' cause of action then accrued, and the statute of limitations began then to run. The actions were commenced in July, 1860, just in time to save the statute. The omnibus suit was commenced in January, 1855, and judgment at special term therein rendered in November, 1860. By such judgment the stock in question was declared invalid, and the present plaintiffs were thereby enjoined from taking any proceedings to establish the validity of the said stock, or their claims as stockholders. From the judgment, appeals have been taken by both parties, and such appeals are pending. The company have undertaken the preparation of the bill of exceptions, but the same has not yet been settled. The plaintiffs in the above action moved, at Special Term, for an order that the time to serve the complaints be extended until the decision by the General Term of the said appeal in the omnibus suit, and Judge Leonard granted the application, and the defendants appealed, on the ground that the Court had no authority according to adjudicated cases to extend the time to serve the complaint.

The principal points of respondent are: If the plaintiffs be compelled to serve their complaints at the present time, they must be framed on the theory that the certificates do not represent genuine stock, because, by the judgment in the omnibus suit, it is so adjudged, and they are enjoined from taking any steps to establish the validity of such certificates. In the case in the Superior Court, Judge Robertson intimated that the statute of limitations did not present a serious obstacle, because the time covered by the injunction was excluded. In the present cases there was no injunction (with the exception of two or three months) until the judgment of Special Term, in November, 1860, and the six years had expired in July, 1860. If we abandon our suits and wait until the judgment of General Term, we shall be barred by the statute.

In the opinion of Judge Robertson, he intimates that a complaint might be drawn so as not to commit the pleader, and so that it might be sustained on either theory. And he also intimated, that if the stock were eventually adjudged valid, the court would permit an amendment. His decision was based on these views. We submit that such views are either unsound or unsafe to act upon. It would not be proper or justifiable to draw a pleading in such a way as to be capable of an alternative construction.

Decision reserved.

William Curtis Noyes, for appellants; J. E. Burrill, for respondents.

May Directors of a Company Bind the Corporation by their Indorsement.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clarke.

Martin vs. *Butler et al.*—This was an action against the defendants as indorsers of promissory notes to the amount of $5,000. The notes were made by the Chicago and Fon du Lac Railroad Company, in June, 1857. The answer set up usury, and that the defendants were Directors of the Company, and indorsed as accommodation indorsers. Plaintiff's counsel contended that the defendants were principals. The Court, however, directed a verdict for defendants, to which plaintiff excepted.

Edwin James and McCunn & Crittenden for plaintiff; Tilden & Law for defendants.

Another Charge of False Pretences.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Homer Ramsdell et al vs. *Kellogg H. Loomis.*—This was a second action to recover the value of goods claimed to have been obtained by false pretences. The first trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, and was reported in the TIMES of the 20th. The plaintiffs are the owners of the barge *Susquehanna*. Capt. Leeds, the master of the barge, alleged that the defendant obtained a large quantity of flour by representing that he belonged to the firm of Fowle, Hewitt & Co. The defence set up a general denial. The only question submitted to the jury was whether there really was such a firm as Fowle, Hewitt & Co., or whether it was a bogus concern. The jury gave a verdict for $181 83, the amount claimed.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiffs; C. F. Wetmore for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

George C. Boughton vs. Eugenia Dilkes, &c.—Divorce granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cunningham vs. Chamberlain.—Report confirmed.
Low et als. vs. Graydon et al.—Settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Smith vs. Smith.—Order settled.
Palmer vs. Forman.—Motion granted, $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Welles.

Lockwood vs. Burrows, et al.—Judgment for the defendant Burrows, with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of costs of the demurrer. (Demurrer 33.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Peet vs. Dinges & Co., et al.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, provided the plaintiff, within five days, file a new undertaking, and serve a copy thereof on defendant, in the sum of $2,000, with two sureties, and that such sureties justify before a judge of the Court on two days' notice thereof to defendants, and failing to do this the motion is granted with $10 costs.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Doering et al.—Motion granted on consideration that the defendant pay to the plaintiff's attorney the sum of $7 costs of this motion, and the costs of the action heretofore incurred to be adjusted by the clerk.

Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c. of the City of New-York.—Consent that order of reference be granted.

The Allentown Railroad Company vs. Brady.—Order granted.

Maxwell vs. Wood.—The same.
Riley vs. Thompson—The same.
Graing vs. Cohen.—The same.
Henry vs. Romme.—Consent an order granted.

Before Justice Barbour.

Randlett vs. Sardy.—Findings of fact left with the Clerk of Trial Term, Part I.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 21, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '68.Reg.	101½	91 N. Y. Cent. R.	88⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s,'68...Cou.	102	1425 do.	88⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Reg.	103⅜	250 do....s30	88⅜
78,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	103½	100 do....s30	88⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s '74 C..b30	94⅛	50 do....b60	88⅝
1,500 Ohio S. 6s, '60	103	50 do....b10	88⅝
5,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	92	650 Erie Railway Pref'd	65
9,000 Ill. Canal Rg. Bs.	95⅛	400 do....s30	65
20,000 Ill. War Loan	96⅛	200 do.	65¼
30,000 do.	96⅜	650 Hud. River R.	42⅜
2,000 Indiana State 5s.	83	100 do....b30	42⅜
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.	58⅜	50 do....s10	42⅜
7,000 do.	58⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref...b30	35⅜
5,000 do....b10	58⅜	200 do.	35¼
10,000 do.	58⅜	100 do.	35
4,000 Missouri St. 6s.	51⅛	400 Erie Railway	38⅛
20,000 do.	51¼	850 do.	38⅜
26,000 do.	51⅝	700 Harlem Railroad	14
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	61¼	550 Mich. Central R.	62
		100 do....b30	62¼
4,000 do.	61¼	100 do.	62¼
5,000 Cal. St. 7s.	95⅛	100 do.	62½
1,000 Minn. St. 8 ₱c.bs.	97	100 do....b30	62
5,000 Vir. State 6s...s30	57	100 do.	61⅞
5,000 San Fran. City 6s, payable in N. Y.	75	125 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	56⅛
		100 do.	56⅛
5,000 San Fran. City 6s, payable in San F.	70	200 do....s3	56
		500 do.	55⅝
17,000 E.R.R.3dM.B.'83.	98	125 do.	55⅞
3,000 do.	97⅛	100 do.	56
6,000 E.R.R.5thM.B.s10	89⅛	25 Panama Railroad	131
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	89	120 Ill. Central R. Scrip	60⅛
4,000 C. B. & Q. R.R. 8 ₱ ct. Bs.	105	50 do.	60⅛
		500 do.	60⅛
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	82	100 do....b60	60⅛
14,000 Mich. So. S. F.B.	98	100 do....b30	60⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	94½	50 do.	61
5,000 do.	94	100 do....s60	60⅛
10,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	86	150 do....s30	60⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	62	50 do....b30	61
1,000 do.	61½	8 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	116¼
3,000 do.	61⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R....s60	45
1,000 C. & N.W. 2d m.	24⅜	300 do.	45¼
2,000 do.	26	200 do.	45⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	91	300 do.	45⅜
6,000 do.	90⅛	800 do.	45⅜
16,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	64	350 Chi. & R. I. R.	62⅛
5,000 do....b30	64⅛	50 do....b30	62⅜
2,000 do....s60	63⅛	200 do.	62⅜
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	91	850 do.	62
35 Bank of Commerce	98⅛	100 do....b30	63
13 do.	98⅛	150 do....s30	62⅜
42 Am. Ex. Bank	89	125 C. B. & Q. Railroad.	72
5,000 American Gold	103⅛	50 do....s30	71⅞
30,000 do.	103⅛	50 do.	72
50,000 do....s30	103⅛	50 do....b60	72⅛
75 Penn. Coal Co.	87⅛	125 do.	72⅛
40 do.	88	40 Del. L. & W. R.	92
10 Pac. Mail St'p Co.	115	230 Tol. & W. R.	13⅛
184 do.	114⅛	5 Tol. & W. pref'd	28
50 do.	114½	11 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	99⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$53,000 U. S. 6s,'81 Cou.	104	50 Erie Railway Pref.	65⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	102	50 do.	65⅛
40,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	104⅛	100 Hud. River R.	42⅛
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	58⅛	400 do....s30	42⅛
2,000 do.	58⅛	100 do....b60	42⅛
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.	59	10 Chi., Bur. & Q'y R.	72⅛
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.	52	10 Har. R. preferred	35
4,000 Indiana State 5s.	82⅛	100 do....b10	35⅛
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 2d M.	24⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	62⅛
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	64	250 do.	62⅛
9,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	90⅛	25 do....s10	62⅛
3,500 Tol. & W. Int. B.	70	100 do....b60	62⅛
100,000 Amer. Gold.s30	103⅛	100 do....s60	61⅛
50,000 do....b3.	103⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	56
225 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	114	75 do.	56⅛
150 N. Y. Cent. R.	88⅛	50 Panama Railroad	131
100 do....s30	88⅛	40 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip	61
100 do....b30	88⅛	150 do....b30	60⅛
200 do.	88⅛	200 Gal. & Ch. R. R.b60	71⅛
100 Erie Railway....b30	38⅛	100 do.	71⅛
100 do....b30	38⅛	25 do.	71⅛
1100 do.	38⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	45⅛
400 Harlem Railroad	14⅛	300 Chic. & R. I. R. R	63

WEDNESDAY, May 21—P. M.

The Stock market suddenly receded this forenoon ½@¾ ₱ cent. on Government and State Securities, and ½@1 ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares. The Railway Bonds were also weaker, but not in proportion to the Shares. The speculators against the market were disposed, yesterday afternoon, as reported in our last review, to press their contracts for the fall of the New-York and some of the Western Road Stocks, and this morning continued their movement in the same direction, until New-York Central touched 88½; Erie, 38¼; Erie Preferred, 65; Hudson, 42½; Illinois Central, 60⅝; Rock Island, 62½; Michigan Central, 61⅞; Michigan Guaranteed, 55⅞; and Toledo, 45½ ₱ cent. On the Street, between the Boards, the market continued unsettled, and further sales of Erie Shares were made at 38⅛ ₱ cent., while other denominations were steady, at about the First Board's printed sales. At the Second Board the general demand improved, and a considerable business was done, as shown on the printed list of sales, at steady prices; but immediately after the adjournment, the market was again heavy, under a prevailing disposition to sell the Share list down, especially the New-York roads, and one or two of the Westerns. Later in the afternoon the market was steady in prices, with a demand for the speculative railways, at quotations. There was much discussion on the Street as to the cause of to-day's decline, but the opinion arrived at was by no means unanimous. That parties are more equally divided between the *Bull* and *Bear* interest, than a week or ten days ago, appears to be certain, and, of the two parties, the *Bears* were the boldest operators to-day.

N. Y. Central	88⅝	Illinois Central	114
Erie	38⅜	Panama	131
Erie Preferred	65⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅜
Rock Island	62⅝	7-30 Treas. Bonds	104⅛
Toledo	45⅛	Tennessees	58⅜
Hudson	42⅛	Missouris	52
Michigan Central	62⅛	Gold	103⅛
Michigan Guarant'd	56⅛		

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares.

Merchants'	101	Hanover	83
Union	100	Irving	70
America	110	Metropolitan	103
Phœnix	104	People's	87
Tradesmen's	95½	East River	86
National	97	Market	90
Merchants' Exch.	91	Nassau	94
State of New-York	96	Shoe and Leather	99½
Commerce	98	Corn Exchange	95
Ocean	90	Continental	93
Mercantile	96	St. Nicholas	85
Chatham	82	Atlantic	65
Bank of North Am.	100	Park	108½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which remain firm with advancing demand:

N. Y. C. sixes, r. estate.	92	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c. '75	94
Erie thirds, '83	98	T. H. & Alt. firsts,7 ₱ c.	108
Erie fourths, '80	90	T. H. & Alt. sec's,8 ₱ c.	86
Erie fifths, '88	89½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94
Buf., N.Y. & Erie 1sts '77	92	Chi. & N. W. firsts	61½
Hudson firsts, '69	107	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	46
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104	Chi. & N.W. seconds	24½
Hudson thirds, '75	89	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104½
Hudson con. '67	81	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90½
Harlem seconds, '64	99½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	104½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	105½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	99	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	100
M. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	81½	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103½
M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c	93		

The Exchange Market for the Cunard steamer to-day left off steady at 113¾@114 ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills. There is an improved offering this week of Merchant bills on England, owing to the increasing export movement of Breadstuffs and Provisions. Gold is again firm to-day at 103⅛@103¼ ₱ cent. The market for Money is 4 ₱ cent. at call to most of the established Stock firms on the Street, and in some instances, on special or select collateral, 3 ₱ cent. is accepted by lenders. The deposits with the Treasury at 4 ₱ cent. amount to $330,000. The deposits and country bank balances at Bank continue to advance, and the sum total to-day is about $122,250,000. The advices from England by the *Scotia* fail to acknowledge or respond to the news from this side of the capture of New-Orleans and the reopening of the Southern ports. The news was not generally known when the steamer left. We learn that it was in private hands, though seriously distrusted. The next arrival will give us the effect of the official accounts of the capture, and of the letter of Mr. SEWARD to the diplomatic corps at Washington promising the early removal of the blockade.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO CO.—REORGANIZED.

	Amount.	Yearly Int.
General First Mortgage	$5,250,000	$367,500
General Second Mortgage	5,160,000	361,200
Third Mortgage	2,000,000	140,000
Total Debt of New Co.	$12,410,000	$868,700

The above first and second mortgages are made to cover the original liens, with accumulated back interest upon the separate sections of the line as now consolidated, to wit, the Ohio and Pennsylvania from Pittsburgh to Crestline, Ohio, the Ohio and Indiana from Crestline to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago into Chicago. The interest upon both mortgages, (on the first from January last,) is made secure beyond any other contingency than failure of the road to earn net $728,700 per annum on its gross traffic, now ranging about $3,300,000@$3,500,000 per annum. The third mortgage is made contingent, rather in the nature of a preferred stock. The interest on the First and Second Mortgage debt is divided into six equal series, payable monthly—Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, and so on—interest account being equalized by the payment of fractions in cash by the Committee when the new bonds are delivered. The sum of $61,000 ₱ month of the earnings since the 1st of January last has been set aside, and placed in the hands of the Company's agents in New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., for that purpose. An irrevocable order has been made by the Board of Directors for its continuance. It is stated to be the purpose of the Board to appropriate the net earnings, after the payment of interest on the debt, to the gradual and economical improvement of the road, and increase of motive power, until it is made equal to the best roads in the country. After this is done, they will commence declaring dividends on the Third Mortgages.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, May 17:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	6,487 14	96,971 03
Shipped South	18,227 04	279,104 18
Total	24,714 18	376,076 01

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	5,131 03	80,483 04
Shipped South	20,121 11	277,703 10
Total	25,252 14	358,186 14

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $457,801, including $108,000 for Customs; payments, $453,813; balance this afternoon, $14,453,160.

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for currency and specie:

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.
New-England	1-5@—	Virginia, Wheeling	4@—
New-York State	¼@—	Ohio and St. B. Indiana	¾@—
East New-Jersey	¼@—	Kentucky	1@—
West New-Jersey	¼@—	Illinois & Wisconsin	2@60
Pennsylvania	¼@—	Missouri	2@40
Philadelphia	¼@—	Michigan	1@—
Baltimore	¼@—	Canada	1 prem.

SPECIE—SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Species	$1 08
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04
Five-franc Pieces	98	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Silver ₱ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	1 00½@1 01½
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 95	Spanish Doubloons	$16 90
Old Sovereigns	4 93	Patriot Doubloons	15 90
Twenty Francs	3 95	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	8 00	Gold, Am. New	1 03@1 03½
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 04		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 39 bbls. Ashes, 21,079 bbls. Flour, 61 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 129,315 bushels Wheat, 8,645 bushels Corn, 4,715 bushels Rye, 49,125 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 9,783 pkgs. Provisions, 2,177 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been inactive, at former prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,600 bags Rio, part at 20¾c.@21c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is buoyant, at 27¾c.@28¼c. for Middling ₱ lb. Sales, 1,500 bales.

FISH—The inquiry has been generally limited, and prices have favored buyers, especially for Dry Cod, which are now quoted down to $3 50@$4 12½ ₱ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel, at $8 75@$9; small No. 2 Mackerel, at $6 75@$7 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 18c.@20c. for scaled, and 12c.@14c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly, yet the demand, especially from shippers, has been less active. Sales, since our last, 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 85	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 85	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales, 1,800 bbls., at $4 80@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including extra, at $4 45@$6 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,700 bbls. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 35, and Bunch do. $3 15 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, to-day, chiefly for export, and the market for prime parcels has exhibited more firmness, though prices are not quotably higher. Sales have been reported of 405,000 bush. including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at 90c.@$1 02; White Western at $1 20; amber do. $1 15@$1 16; Red Western (Winter) at $1 06@$1 12; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 05@$1 06; Milwaukee Club at 95c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring at 92c.@$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 84c.@93c., and Red State on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy; sales 67,000 bushels at 48c.@49½c., for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 46c.@47c. for unsound new do.; 53c.@55c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 74c.@76c., ₱ bushel. Sales 4,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c., and State at 40½c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in good request, at 70c.@85c., chiefly at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been freely offered and purchased at rather easier prices, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 23½c.; Rio Grande, at 23c.@23½c.; and Orinoco, at 21c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, 234,000, against 471,300 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern are in request at $1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is pretty brisk, and prices are firm.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, 53 hhds Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A limited business has been reported in the principal kinds, including Common Rosin, at [illegible]; and Spirits Turpentine, at $1 47½@$1 55 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, at former prices. Sales 1,800 bbls. at $12 [illegible] $13 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is selling slowly at 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in fair request but at drooping prices; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8⅜c., ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales 265 bbls., at $14 25@$14 87 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20 @$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Continues in good request, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 80@$2, and Ground at $1 07½@$1 10 ₱ sack.

SUGARS—Sales, 950 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 7@8c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is active and firm. Other kinds unchanged. Sales 344 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@13c.; 74 cases Seedleaf at 7½c.@13c., and 109 bales Yara on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 50,000 lbs., at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls., at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market continues active, and rates are advancing. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10s.@11s.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d. and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, three vessels, with Wheat, in bulk, at 13½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 748 tons, from Bangor to Australia, Lumber, at $22 50; a Portuguese Brig, 205 tons, to Oporto, Mahogany, 2¼c. ₱ superficial foot, 25c. ₱ cubic foot, and Measurement Goods, $10 ₱ ton; a ship, 1,000 tons, now at Boston, hence to Acapulco, Coal, $12; an Italian brig, 200 tons, to Valencia, Heavy Pipe Staves, $30; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,100; a bark, 284 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar, 39c.; a British schooner, to St. Johns, N. F., wet and dry bbls., 40c.; two British brigs, to Halifax, 25c.@30c.; a brig, 300 tons, to Hatteras Inlet, Government Stores, about $1,700, and back from Turks Island, Salt, 9c.; a Danish bark, 400 tons, to Havana, $1,800; a bark, 569 tons, to New-Orleans, Ice, about $15, thence to Liverpool, Smyrna, &c., on private terms; steamer *Blackstone*, 1,000 tons, a bark, 409 tons, and two schooners, 298 and 291 tons, to New-Orleans and back; a ship 178 tons, two barks, 370 and 568 tons, to New-Orleans, and a brig, 227 tons, to Nuevitas and back, on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 20.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 144 East 30th-st., 25x98.9..........$8,050

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 85 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., consisting of front and back parlors, extension basement, kitchen with range, bath and all the modern improvements, with two rooms in 3d-story to small family; rent low; references exchanged. Inquire to above number.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 29 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom and kitchen attached. Apply to the Janitor on the premises.

HOUSES AND COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, in New-York and vicinity. For lists and particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of a family going to Europe, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. A four-story double house, elegantly furnished, and complete with every modern convenience. Will be let to a private family for one or more years. An application from a first-class private boarding-house would be entertained. A fine stable can be had with the house if desired.

ALSO,

A superior pair of coach horses, bay, with long tails, very stylish; perfect in all respects; together with coach, barouche, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled, and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

HUDSON RIVER.—TO LET AT RIVERDALE, A large brick house, completely furnished and supplied throughout with gas and water. The grounds embrace six acres, well wooded and tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, coach house, stable and greenhouse on the premises; use of horse and cow if desired. Distance ⅛ mile from Railroad station, and 30 minutes by rail from 30th-st. Apply to BABCOCK, BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FURNISHED HOUSE, pleasantly situated, ten minutes' walk from dépôt and steamboat landings; it contains 12 rooms above basement, with gas and water; about one acre of ground, well laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, a good garden, fruit, &c.; a barn, shed and stabling for four horses. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A DESIRABLE country residence at Glen Cove L. I.; easy access; fine shade trees, plenty of fruit, and every way desirable; perfectly healthy and salubrious. Apply to WM. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent, $120 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HARDWARE!—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old established concern in this City, down town, on one of the principal streets. The stock is well assorted, and first-class goods. A fine store and very low rent. To a responsible party, the terms will be made liberal. Address CUTLERY, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING AND stove business for sale in a thriving village a few miles from the City; doing a good business; will be sold on favorable terms. Address K. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of G. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED over three years. Choice stock, low rent, rooms for a family. Apply at the store in 4th-av., near East 53d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE for the Summer, or for three months from the 15th of June will answer. Location on the Hudson River, or high ground inland preferred. Address, with particulars, &c., D. M. T., Box No. 4,142 Post-office.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SMITH'S PATENT GORES FOR CONGRESS Boots, wholesale and retail, at No. 69 Gold-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY seat of [illegible] on the Palisades, [illegible] the river at [illegible] Landing, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, [illegible] miles from the City; new and commodious dwelling of [illegible] rooms, built in modern style, [illegible] with a fine carriage-house; the dwelling is fitted up with double windows and [illegible] blinds on the south; [illegible] with shrubbery and fruit; also many forest trees for shade; a well, at the door, of the best water in Rockland County; communication at all times [illegible] by steamboats, Northern Jersey and Hudson River railroads. Terms easy. Inquire, for further particulars, of G. H. FREEMAN, or WM. BARKER, No. 112 [illegible] Fulton Market.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 100 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shawangunk range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. River frontage ample, with water grant from State and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to F. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 35 acres of land, in Pawlings, Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. On the farm is a new and commodious house, (16 rooms,) with modern improvements and suitable out-buildings; good water near the door; a great variety of fruit, viz.: apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, several different varieties of grapes, &c.; with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees; a fine garden, and the location for health and comfort is unsurpassed. The place will be sold cheap, with all, or any portion of the land desired. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WILLIAM KIRBY, No. [illegible] av., or address J. D. DUTCHER, Pawlings, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. One beautiful country seat, the most valuable property to be found in the country; contains 200 acres of highly cultivated land, with a beautiful lake of water near the house; buildings all new, and modern style; large house and extensive out-buildings; the buildings cost more than is asked for it; there is no farm or country seat in the State to exceed it; price, $60,000. Also, several small farms, village houses and building sites, for sale; 5 farms, from 30 to 150 acres. Also, to rent for the Summer, a farm house and garden, stabling house, all furnished and in good order. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house, and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing-house, and everything most complete. This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 122 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 63 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—Situated at Cornwall, near Newburgh; unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery on the river. There is a handsome dwelling house with everything complete—all the necessary outbuildings, &c.; there are 15 acres of pine land handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, &c.; several hundred bearing fruit trees. All the furniture, horses, &c., would be sold if desired. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 39 South-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester Co., distant about one mile south from the Hastings depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 143 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, near the steamboat landing, a large double house, with spacious grounds, handsomely shaded, stable and carriage house. Fine boating and bathing close at hand. Apply to S. P. NASH, Trinity Building, or W. J. TOMLINS, Oyster Bay.

TO LET—"ROBINS NEST," CONSISTING OF house, barn and 21 acres well watered; a fertile garden and peach orchard in full blossom, and a variety of other fruit; situated near to church, school and dépôt; distant from New-York 20 miles. Inquire of Mrs. JANE ROLFE, at Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—In Plainfield, N. J.; one acre, garden and ornamental grounds; large, roomy house, in perfect order; every convenience desirable to a person proposing to do business in New-York, and reside out of the City. Address R. F. S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN., FOR SALE.—House, barn, etc., new, with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells, beautiful location, 18 acres adjoining, if wanted. Call at Piano Rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A NEW AND WELL-built house for sale, within an hour of the business part of the City, about an acre of land attached, nicely laid out, and garden made; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR IMPROVEMENT—On the Palisades; also, from 5 to 50 acre plots, near dépôts, churches, schools, &c., (Northern New-Jersey Railroad.) Location and views unsurpassed. For sale or exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

$3,000.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID HOUSE and garden at Factoryville, S. I., suitable for a German Hotel; also, fine butcher's shop No. 243 Mott-st., $120; also, 224½-acre farm, Ulster County, N. Y., fine lands, part timber, $1,000. Apply to BRENEMAN & CO., No. 57 Chatham-st., Room No. 2.

A NEAT, TASTY RESIDENCE, ONE-HALF acre of choice garden, fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c., finely situated (Westchester County,) 40 minutes from the City, for sale or exchange for a Brooklyn house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Price $4,000. A new cottage, with extensive land and premises, "among the hills," near Garrison's Station. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A PART OF THE VALUABLE FARM lately owned by Stephen Campbell, (deceased,) in Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., 28 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of choice land, with a fine orchard of apple trees, now in good bearing condition.

The buildings comprise two barns, one of which is 38 by 64 feet, with a cellar under the whole of it. It is supplied with good springs; is about three miles and a half east of Tarrytown, on a good road leading to White Plains. Further information concerning it may be obtained by inquiring of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, on the premises, or of J. C. MILLER, No. 5 South-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Would be a very desirable place for a Summer residence, containing about 40 acres, situated in the township of Hempstead, one-half mile from the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, about 18 miles from Brooklyn. Modern house, with extension, containing 10 rooms, with brick cellar, two large barns and out-buildings; plenty of fruit, with a young orchard of very choice fruit, large field of grain, good grass, together with wagons, harness and all kinds of farming implements, with a large lot of manure. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 171 Atlantic-st., corner Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 80 TO 100 acres good productive land, with good buildings, within three or four hours' ride from New-York. Answers, to insure attention, should give full particulars, how accessible and lowest cash price. Principals only will address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—For one that suits, a handsome and valuable store down town, in a first-rate business location, with some cash, is offered in exchange. Apply to the owner, at No. 58 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class, elegant residence, No. 29 East 19th-st. The house is full-sized, with a two-story extended back building, dining-room, &c. Will be rented for six or twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, full lot, in best portion of South Brooklyn, to exchange for a country residence, not over one and a half hour's ride from the City. Any difference will pay either in cash or merchandise. Address, with full particulars, A. R. V., No. 31 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 50th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,607 New-York Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if good, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MISS GELLIE'S CONCERT.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army is highly important. The headquarters yesterday were but a short distance from Richmond, before which city the main body of the rebel force was supposed to be encamped. Their pickets were driven across Bottom's Bridge on Tuesday, by our troops advancing in that direction, while Gen. STONEMAN had arrived at New-Bridge, only about eight miles from the city. At that point the Chickahominy is but a small creek, and can be crossed without much difficulty when the proper time arrives. The rebels had six pieces of artillery posted on the opposite bank, but no crossing was attempted, it not being intended to bring on an engagement at that time. Our whole army, however, moved early yesterday morning, with the view, our dispatch states, of making a long march. To-day will bring us the news of the commencement of the expected great battle.

The rebels up the James River fired upon a flag of truce on Monday afternoon, which landed a surgeon's party. Several of our men were killed and wounded, and some were taken prisoners.

We have this morning our correspondence from the Gulf of Mexico, giving details of events which have taken place since the capture of New-Orleans. An outline of these events was given in our telegraphic dispatches from Fortress Monroe yesterday. The vessels of Capt. FARRAGUT'S fleet have been judiciously distributed, some of them having gone up as far as Vicksburgh, Miss., on the way to Memphis. We have also further details of the evacuation and occupation of Pensacola, from which it will be seen that Fort Barrancas and the light-house were saved, beside a considerable amount of other public property, and an amount of rebel ordnance and ordnance stores, the value of which had not been estimated. The authorities of Pensacola, it appears, were not unwilling to part with their rebel friends, and receive the National soldiers in their stead.

We learn from Fortress Monroe of the wreck of the Government steam-transport *Oriental*, which left this port on the 15th inst., with Gen. SAXTON, the Military Governor of the Department of the South, on board. She was wrecked on the 16th, on Body's Island, thirty-three miles north of Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved, but a portion of the cargo was lost. Gen. SAXTON and two other passengers are on their way back to New-York.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 17th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam transport *Haze*. There is no war news by this arrival. The Union cause in the Old North State seems to be making the most rapid strides. A Union meeting had been held at Shepardsville, in Carteret County, at which a series of resolutions were adopted deprecating the attempt to break up the Union, and inviting the Military Governor, Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, to pay them a visit. The Union men of Bay River had also held a meeting, at which measures were taken to organize a Home Guard.

The Memphis *Argus*, in its description of the naval battle near Fort Pillow, on May 10, states that the rebel boats engaged were the *Gen. Bragg*, the *Van Dorn*, the *Gen. Price*, and the *Jeff. Thompson*, of Sam. MONTGOMERY'S fleet. JEFF. THOMPSON, who has been made a Commodore, commanded. The pilot-house of the *Gen. Bragg* was shot away. The *Argus* says the result of the engagement was two men lost by death, and ten were wounded.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Census report was received from the Department of the Interior, and a motion to print a hundred thousand copies was referred to the Committee on Printing. A joint resolution was reported from the Naval Committee, thanking Capt. FARRAGUT and his officers and men. It was passed. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing suitable bounty for soldiers enlisted for three months and one year. The bill donating lands for the benefit of Agricultural colleges and mechanic arts, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The Senate adopted a resolution to take up to-day the Humphreys impeachment case. The Confiscation bill was then considered briefly, but was postponed to make way for the Tax bill, which the Senate decided to take up by a vote of 33 to 9. Several amendments of the Financial Committee were adopted, including one to reduce the salary of the Commissioners from $6,000 to $3,500. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House a bill providing for the raising of certain vessels of war sunk in Hampton Roads was referred. A resolution to adjourn over from Wednesday next to the 2d of June was laid on the table. The Senate bill removing disqualification of color in carrying the mails was laid on the table. The House then went into Committee on the Confiscation bill, and Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, made a speech attacking the financial policy of the Administration, and charging it with fraud and corruption. He was followed by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who answered his arguments and assertions. The debate was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new steamship *Scotia* arrived at this port early yesterday morning, and a full summary of her news appeared in a large portion of our morning paper. We give, this morning, in addition, a variety of extracts from our foreign files, together with the first letter from our special correspondent at the Great Exhibition. This letter will be found to convey a better impression of exactly what the Exhibition is, than can be gathered from the verbose and grandiloquent accounts of the London journals.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 7th, and *Borussia*, from Southampton on the same day, arrived at this port last night. Their news is anticipated by the *Great Eastern* and the *Scotia*.

The annual commencement of Columbia College Law School took place at the Rooms of the Historical Society last evening. We give the names of the graduating class.

The anniversary of the New-York Port Society was held last night in the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the weather, a large audience was present, and the exercises went off very pleasantly. Capt. BOGGS, the hero of the *Varuna*, had a seat on the platform.

Major SLEMMER, of Fort Pickens fame, has arrived at Pittsburgh Landing, having been ordered to take a command in Gen. A. MCDOWELL COOK'S Division of Gen. BUELL'S army corps.

The Washington *Star*, of Tuesday, says: "Through the exertions of Gen. SICKLES, the members of his Excelsior Brigade, (that so distinguished itself in the battle of Williamsburgh,) who are now here as paroled prisoners of war, have been furloughed and provided with transportation to New-York, to report to the commanding officer of that post, in a month, by which time it is presumed that arrangements will have been consummated for their exchange. They will probably reach New-York very shortly." Gen. SICKLES left Washington on Tuesday to join his command.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday, from Western Virginia, and left in the evening for Pittsburgh Landing, accompanied by his Staff. Gen. ROSECRANS has been appointed to take command of the late Gen. SMITH'S Division, in Gen. HALLECK'S army.

Capt. PRIME, who did good service in Kentucky, as an engineer on Gen. BUELL'S Staff, and who was captured by the rebels, but afterward exchanged, has accepted a position on Gen. HALLECK'S Staff.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL publishes a card in the Washington *Intelligencer*, denying most emphatically that he approved of Gen. HUNTER'S famous order. He says: "In the order of Gen. HUNTER I see the essence of military despotism, utterly subversive of the Constitution we are fighting to maintain; and it is deplorable that the President does not, by the inforcement of a general line of policy, repress these assumptions of power by his subordinates. Every such assumption unrebuked by him exposes him and Congress itself to the charge of hypocrisy and perfidy in their announcements of the purposes for which the war is waged, it discourages the loyal men in all the Slaveholding States, and in an equal degree encourages the leading rebels; it will cost the Notth thousands of lives and millions of money; it alarms conservative men everywhere and makes them begin to think their own liberties in danger; it strengthens disloyal men in loyal States and enables them to embarrass the Government in its legitimate operations. In fine, there is but one safe course for the Government to pursue, and that is to disregard all party affiliations and adhere firmly to the programme originally announced, viz.: *The prosecution of the war for the sole object of preserving the Constitution and the Union with the rights of the States intact, to be followed by peace as soon as these objects can be attained.* If there be not firmness enough in the Administration to do this we are on a sea of revolution, with scarcely a hope of ever again reaching the haven of unity and peace."

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 12th inst., says that Hon. R. J. MCKINNEY, Supreme Judge of the Eastern District of Tennessee, at the "suggestion" of the military authorities, a few days since, took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

Hon. WILLIAM SCOTT, late President Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died at his residence in Cole County on Sunday morning, May 13. He has been sick for more than a year.

Three iron-clad gunboats are in course of construction at St. Louis, by Messrs. BROWN, MCCORD & SANGER. They are to cost altogether $450,000, and two of the hulls now on the stocks at Cairo are nearly completed.

The course of the Stock Market was downward on the dealings of yesterday, especially on the Railway Shares, which were ¼@1 ℘ cent. lower than on Tuesday. The Government Securities declined ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The Railway Mortgages again very firm. Gold 103⅜@103½ ℘ cent. Money easy.

Flour was less active yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was in lively demand, chiefly for export, and prime parcels were firm. Corn was quiet and a shade cheaper. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were also Groceries, Tallow and Whisky—the latter article closing higher. Hay and Cotton were in fair request and were advancing. The freight market continued active and buoyant. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

The Live Stock markets exhibit more than usual changes this week. Beeves are in short supply, the total being less than 3,400, while last year's average was 4,265. They were early disposed of at an advance of $3@$5 ℘ head from last week, or at an average of over 8c. ℘ lb. A few of the best sold for 9c. Veal Calves were in good demand and sold quicker on account of the scarcity of beef. Prices 3c.@5c. ℘ lb., live weight. Sheep and Lambs are in sufficient supply, and 25c. per head lower. Sheep are clipped, and sell at 4½c.@4¾c. ℘ lb., if in fair to good flesh—an extra fat lot sold at 5c. Lambs are worth 8c.@8½c. Live Hogs are not as abundant and the surplus stock of last week has been sold. Corn fed Hogs are worth 3½c.@3⅝c.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE REBEL ORGANS IN ENGLAND.—The London *Saturday Review* is evidently embarrassed in its advocacy of the rebellion, by the steady success of the Union arms. It adopts the usual resort of persons in that condition: it ignores everything unpleasant. "The Federal Government," it says, "has so effectually suppressed all information concerning the progress of the war," that nothing is known! To remedy this defect, and supply this lack of intelligence, "the friends *or agents* of the Confederate Government have *judiciously* established a weekly paper in London called the *Index*,—and from this reservoir of Confederate lies, the *Saturday Review* draw its meagre supply of consolation. "All accounts, however, coincide," says the *Review*, "in representing the resolution of the South to be *immutably fixed*, and if the statement can be trusted, *no further proof is necessary* of the impossibility of subjugation." This is good. It is delightful to find so pretentious and so able a journal as the *Saturday Review* thus reasoning in a style which would disgrace an idiot. "If we can believe what the agents of the South say of their intentions, no further proof is needed that they will carry them out." Was not the resolution of the South "immutably fixed" not to abandon Pittsburgh Landing, not to surrender New-Orleans, not to give up Nashville, to defend Yorktown to the last extremity, and to hold Norfolk until the *last man* had perished in its defence? Yet, what became of this immutable resolution at last?

The South *intend* to do everything in their power in resistance to the armies of the Union;—but they will most assuredly do nothing more. Their English agents, who for purposes of their own seek to dupe the English people into a belief in their invincibility, will find it necessary to adduce some other argument than a declaration of their own intentions. Even the *Review* has the candor to say that "the firmness and energy of the Confederate Government *contrasts strangely with the absence of desperate resolution on the part of the troops.*" That's so. But then it is much easier, as has been hitherto, to be desperate and resolute at Richmond than at Yorktown. It is getting to be, however, very much the same thing, and the *Review* will probably have a chance ere long of considering a remarkable "absence" on the part of the Government, as well as the troops of the Confederacy.

A Modest Quencher for Intervention.

It is an essential ingredient of panic that it should be groundless. The excitement about French intervention displays this characteristic in a marked degree, so distinctly, indeed, that it is a wonder that what we are accustomed to call cool-headed people have yielded so unreservedly to the outcry. Never, indeed, was a statement founded upon a narrower basis, or accepted from less credible witnesses. The foundation was the simple fact that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, paid a visit to Richmond; the witnesses to the malign purpose of his errand, were certain covert sympathizers with the cause of treason in this country, and the open advocates of that cause in Europe. Abstract from the business the fact of the visit, or the interpretation arbitrarily affixed to it by the devil's advocates, and there is clearly no more reason to believe in the story of French intervention now than there was three months ago. There is, it is needless to say, the profoundest suffering among the laboring classes of Europe. In France the looms are at rest, and the shops deserted, while the work-people live meagrely at the cost of the Government. In England whole communities, deprived of business, are dependent upon charity; while in both England and France, the manufacturing capitalists are frightfully near bankruptcy. But whatever of this was not true four months since, was foreseen a year ago by the Governments concerned, who believed to the contrary of what was believed here, that the war was to be exceedingly protracted, and that all thought of dependence upon American supply and demand might be at once and for a long time abandoned. No new element has figured in the business to strengthen this established and current European conviction. The only fresh element is the fact of the rapid progress and uniform success of the American arms; the certainty that the rebels are in their supreme struggle; and the strong probability of the war, contrary to all transatlantic preëstimates, will terminate with the Summer. And these additional bits of evidence are not of a kind to encourage a departure from that patient attitude of neutrality which the prophets of evil rashly predict.

To the aid of these presumptions there timely comes a declaration of the British Cabinet, made in all the publicity of Parliament. Questioned with regard to M. MERCIER'S mission, the Ministry, through an under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replies that M. MERCIER went to Richmond of his own mere motive, uninstructed by the French Government, and that his errand was wholly devoid of political significance or result. We are also assured by the British Premier himself that Lord LYONS and the French Envoy act in perfect harmony and with a thorough mutual understanding; and that a similar *entente cordiale* exists between the Cabinets of London and Paris. It is impossible to question these official declarations made as they are in the face of the world; and as we know that the present Administration is solemnly pledged and committed to a perpetuation of the policy of neutrality, we may rest assured that, before France inaugurates a policy of intervention, which she cannot do unsupported by England, a change of Ministry will be effected in the latter country.

This result is, of course, within the bounds of possibility. The Tories, who are very largely hostile to the American people, and who are moving heaven and earth to recover power, may succeed in unseating the Palmerston ministers. They have unquestionably the secret support of the French Emperor, who has reason to count upon them as safe and permanent allies. But the probabilities incline to the conviction that John Bull will not put up with a Government devoted to that of France; and that the very ardor and demonstrativeness of the recent Tory passion for the NAPOLEONS, will rob them of the confidence and support of the British people. Assuming, therefore, the durability of the Whig Cabinet, we are at liberty to assume that non-intervention will remain the policy of Great Britain, and therefore of France. The contrary belief may be left to the alarmists paid and posted by the rebel Government.

FRENCH ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.—A few months ago the English public was convulsed and outraged by an unfounded story that an American spy had been placed upon the track of a noted British sympathizer with JEFF. DAVIS. Not until the falsehood had been exposed was the heat of John Bull's wrath attempered. It forms a curious contrast with this excessive sensitiveness to-usward, the docility of our venerable ancestor toward the despotisms of Europe. A few years ago, at the bidding of the Austrian Minister, the British Government permitted the Post-office officials in London to examine and suppress correspondence passing between KOSSUTH and other supposed conspirators against the Hapsburgs. And it is notorious that the secret police of NAPOLEON swarms in England, dogs the footsteps of every one supposed to be hostile to the French autocracy; and in the case of refugees from Imperial punishments, hunts them to desperation, and often to suicide. Only the other day Dr. BERNARD, the accomplice of ORSINI, resorted to the latter fearful alternative to escape persecution of this sort. And it is stated that a visit of one of the Orleans Princes to the International Exhibition, the other day, was attended by so undisguised a display of this surveillance as to attract general attention and indignation. It becomes a matter of curious inquiry to know at what period the subjugation of the British Government to the French will be completed. It certainly makes active progress.

Emancipation in the Slave States.

The telegraph apprises us that a Mass Convention of the "friends of the Administration and those favorable to emancipation of the slaves of Missouri, under the plan submitted to Congress by the President," is to be held at Jefferson City on the 16th of next month, to nominate State officers. We have no means of judging what degree of support this movement will meet in the public sentiment of Missouri. There are thousands and tens of thousands of persons in that State who know perfectly well that Slavery is a blight and a curse to it, and who would be zealous advocates of its abolition if they could free themselves from the prejudices, the fears and the resentments to which the discussion of this subject has given rise. Whether they will act upon their own judgments now, or allow themselves to be overborne by the false and wicked clamor which has led them to the verge of ruin hitherto, remains to be seen.

As a beginning, however, whatever its strength may prove to be, this movement is not without importance. It marks the inauguration of an Emancipation party in Missouri. We hope to see indications of a similar spirit in Kentucky and Tennessee, before long. Nothing has been hitherto more disgraceful or damaging to these States than the cowardice of their people upon this subject. There is no better reason why Slavery should be kept out of the field of public discussion in the States where it exists, than for excluding agriculture, the laws regulating property, or any other subject of public concern. Whether any State is injured or benefited by Slavery—whether its interests would be promoted or destroyed by its removal—are questions to be decided by argument, and upon a fair comparison of the *pros* and *cons*. The proper persons to engage in such a discussion, are those who are to be directly affected by the decision of the question; and for them to surrender the right of discussing it, as the people in the Slaveholding States have done for years, at the bidding of politicians, is simply the exhibition of a flagrant and disgraceful cowardice.

It is true all the power of the General Government has hitherto been thrown into the scale against any such discussion. The inhuman brutalities by which the slaveholding dictators of the South have enforced its suppression, have been sustained and seconded by the moral power and official patronage of the authorities at Washington; and this has naturally produced a powerful effect. But they will have this support no longer. President LINCOLN has invited the South to consider the question of emancipation calmly and deliberately for themselves; to decide it in accordance with their own convictions of justice and of interest,—and to rely upon the support and active aid of the Government of the United States. They may refuse to heed this invitation; in the present heated and unnatural tone of the Southern mind, they may look upon it as a fresh provocation to passion and resentment,—as another of the many "injuries" which the South has received at the hands of the National Government. But they will themselves pay the penalty of such a mistake.

We cannot help hoping for the development of a healthier and better sentiment in the Southern States on this subject. Unless the people *en masse* have taken leave of sober common sense, and abandoned themselves utterly to the dominion of passion and brutal pride, they will sooner or later bring to this subject the same sober judgment which they would deem essential to the discussion of any other. And that is all that can be required. If they can maintain Slavery under such a fair canvass of its character and its bearings upon their prosperity, they are entitled to do so. If not, it becomes them to take measures for its ultimate removal.

GEN. BUTLER AMONG THE MONEY-CHANGERS.—A California miner, we are told, throws the dirt into his pan or rocker, shakes it up and washes it out, and if any particles of gold remain he, greatly rejoicing, exclaims: "I've got the color."

If the telegraph of yesterday from New-Orleans, announcing the seizure of cash in that city by Gen. BUTLER, is correct, that military official, in shaking up things in New-Orleans, has evidently "got the color," and there is no knowing what placers he may find before his prospecting is ended. The rebel telegraphic report states that the Union General seized $800,000 at the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, and that he had taken possession of the offices of both the French and Spanish Consuls. It is surmised that rich diggings will be found in the office of the latter. We are informed, on good authority, that the parties interested in the contraband trade which has been carried on to a great extent between Havana and New-Orleans, have deposited a large portion of proceeds realized in New-Orleans with the Spanish Consul for safe-keeping. Should this really prove true, it would be a serious joke to the parties interested—that of contributing their time, labor and means to make up to the United States a portion of the lost revenue of the Port of New-Orleans.

That Gen. BUTLER is right in his proceedings relative to the seizure of the Dutch Consul's office, there can be no doubt. It is notorious that the European Consuls in the Southern cities, and especially in New-Orleans, have taken advantage of the times to turn many a nimble, and, as they regard it, honest penny. They are not influenced by ties of kindred, home or settled interests. They have no patriotism, and they care not which side wins, so long as their schemes of private gain are successful. It is notorious that the Belgian Consul in New-Orleans was the first to contract with the Southern Confederacy to supply a quantity of Belgian rifles, and it is said he made $100,000 clear on the contract. If the resident Consuls at New-Orleans cannot prove that the large sums of money found in their possession honestly and legitimately belong to them or to those whom they may properly represent, then such sums of money can be lawfully seized and held by the United States authorities as contraband of war.

This speculating in a nation's life-blood, by foreign officials, is one of the greatest evils, if not the very greatest, the Spanish-American Republics on this continent have had to contend with. Let any such operations in the United States be nipped in the bud. We trust that every European agent among us, found prostituting his official position to schemes of private gain, while the nation is passing through its present terrible crisis, will be dealt with to the extreme limit of the law.

A Martyr Missionary.

Parson BROWNLOW is a man of mark. Few men in any position, or at any time, have shown more courage, more endurance, more heroic devotion to principle than he has evinced in his contest with secession in his own neighborhood. Few men in any age are called upon to endure greater tortures, or to pay more terrible penalties in the maintenance of what they believe to be the cause of justice and of right, than the Union men of the Southern States. And while thousands of them have proved themselves worthy to stand side by side with the best martyrs of the worst days the world has ever seen, Parson BROWNLOW stands foremost among them in the highest qualities of such a character. No threats, no privations, no tortures, neither imprisonment, nor starvation, nor the instant prospect of death, have induced him even to conceal for a moment his utter hatred and detestation of the infamous rebellion against the Government.

Parson BROWNLOW is doing good service to the Union cause by his speeches in the Northern States. He throws light upon the spirit and temper of those who are engaged in this war upon the Government. He gives a most direct and effective answer to the claims made upon us for toleration and indulgence toward these men, as if they were merely mistaken in their political opinions, and were to be treated not as enemies but only as party opponents. He shows to us the diabolical passions which have raged and will rage with yet greater fury in the hearts of those whom we are urged not to "exasperate," and stirs our inmost souls by the recital of atrocities and horrors, perpetrated by them upon men whose only offence was love of country, which are worthy to be ranked with the choicest blossoms of Inquisitorial cruelty. We know now what these men are with whom our Woods and Vallandighams sympathize. We appreciate more than ever before the depth of baseness which must exist in the heart of a Northern man, educated to love liberty, and law, and order, and the rights of man, who turns his back upon all these influences, and strives again in the interest of the rebellion to bring up among us the spirit of party, with its dissensions and hostilities. Such men will find their occupation gone when BROWNLOW speaks. Their petty schemes will shrivel like tow before the mighty flame which his simple recital of the wrongs of the Union men of Tennessee and the atrocities of the rebels kindles everywhere.

The story which he tells us, too, puts us to shame. We have thought that we loved our country, and had been willing to make sacrifices for it. We have rather prided ourselves upon the regiments that we have equipped and sent forth, and the money which we have raised for the Government. But what have we been called upon to suffer or to give compared with these Tennesseeans, who have undergone robbery, and insult, and imprisonment, and have marched to the gallows without flinching, because of their love for the Stars and Stripes. Our patriotism, with its many flags and its applause of men, "pales its ineffectual fires" before the noontide glory of theirs, set off in yet more dazzling splendor against the black background of rebel cruelty and barbarism.

One other lesson do we draw from his narrative. He tells us of the irreligion, of the immorality, the fierce, blind passion, the outbreaking barbarism which marks the rebellion everywhere, and declares to us that such is the spirit of secession. But why such a spirit should prevail he does not undertake to show. We cannot but draw the conclusion ourselves. We see that the cause of this fury which follows on secession is that which has distinguished the Southern from the Northern States. We see that Slavery, which has prevailed over reason, and corrupted religion, and overthrown law and Government, has been the source from which these atrocities naturally spring. We cannot but see that they who deny the right of humanity to a colored man, at the bidding of selfishness, will naturally deny them to any one else at the voice of the passions which find in Slavery their congenial soil.

Parson BROWNLOW may, or may not, know it,—but the effect of his preaching is to deepen immensely that intense hatred of Slavery, as the pestilent cause of the savage barbarism which finds vent in secession, which will never rest content until the means of its extinction have been secured.

THE ARMY IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.—The plot thickens around the rebel capital. Our army is now literally before the city; and the public will not be surprised to hear, at any moment, that it has been actually occupied by our forces, or that a great battle has been fought in front of it. If the main body of the rebel army is still on this side of the James—and there is no reason to believe that it has crossed that river—it must be concentrated quite close to Richmond, probably on the hills immediately around the city, and in the city itself. It is impossible, situated as our army now is, that it should delay a day in its forward march; while a glance at the map, and a comprehension of the positions held by our forces, and of the nature of the country, will show the almost insuperable obstacles in the way of a rebel retreat—even if there were not political and moral considerations which make a resolute stand for the capital an imperative necessity. Gen. MAGRUDER'S army, we learn, passed over the New Bridge, only a few miles northeast of Richmond, on its way into the city, on Sunday last; and our own cavalry reached the same point, for the same destination, about forty-eight hours later. It appears, by the route MAGRUDER took to enter the city, that it is either his purpose to fight there, or else that he desires to convey such an impression. A very short time, however, must now decide the fact.

The accounts given by all our correspondents agree in representing the Southern people as being in the finest moral and physical condition. The enemy, whom it has so long been preparing to encounter, and whom, in behalf of outraged Liberty, it has been so anxious to meet, is now at last confronting it apparently for the final struggle. A defeat for him before his own Capital will be the overthrow of this bloody rebellion; and our gallant soldiers are determined that he shall be defeated. If the enemy flee from Richmond, that will be a defeat only less ruinous than the other.

THE BORDER STATE UNIONISTS.—We hear complaints now and then, from some of the more impatient of our Republican journals, of the *qualified* loyalty of the Border States, and especially of their representatives in Congress. The Senators from Virginia have been especially censured for not yielding a full and prompt assent to the measures proposed by Northern men for the extirpation of Slavery.

This strikes us as very unreasonable. We have no right to claim or expect the sudden conversion to our views on Slavery of any considerable portion of the Southern people. Nor can we exact from them assent to our views on this subject, as a condition or test of their loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. They have been taught to regard Slavery in a very different light from that in which it strikes us. They know the popular sentiment in their own localities in regard to it better than we can,—and we are bound to defer somewhat to this superior knowledge in our judgment of the policy which these members see fit to adopt.

There is one thing very clear:—there are no more staunch, unflinching Union men in the country than the Unionists of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. *Their* Unionism costs them something. They testify their devotion to the Union by the sufferings, the deprivations, the persecutions they have endured on its behalf. And it ill becomes those who have suffered nothing, whose homes have not been even approached by the storm of war, who consult their own advantage as well as their duty in supporting the Union, to cast reproach upon the Unionists of the Border States on account of any difference of sentiment on the subject of Slavery.

The Union has been *saved* thus far by the Unionists of the Border States. Nothing but the position held with such undaunted firmness and bravery by the Union men of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia, has kept back the tide of rebellion from sweeping up to the boundary of the Northern States. They are entitled to the most grateful and cordial consideration of the whole country.

THE BURSTING OF THE NAUGATUCK'S GUN—NO ONE INJURED.—The late accident on board the gunboat *Naugatuck*—the bursting of her 100-pound Parrot gun, without injuring a single man out of a crew of thirty—is the first practical demonstration of the correctness of Mr. STEVENS' new principle of mounting and loading ordnance. By this plan, the crew load the gun from beneath the deck, and below the water line, which not only protects them from the enemies' shot, but from injury by accidents like this. The bursting of a gun mounted and used in the ordinary way, with the crew all around it, must have sacrificed a large number of lives. The injury of two men on the *Naugatuck* during this action was from other causes, after the bursting of the gun.

In order to perform the service that will be required of modern projectiles—punching iron-clads and stone forts—an excessive strain must be brought upon ordnance, and at the same time its lightness and manageableness must be preserved. Now, any good gun may stand an excessive charge of powder, but if its possible bursting is going to put the boat out of action by killing half the crew, and demoralizing the rest, an extraordinary charge, even in the greatest emergency, would not be used. With the plan used on the *Naugatuck*, however, there will be no fear of using a large charge when it is wanted—a charge that may decide an action by punching the enemy's vital part; and if the gun should burst, the vessel would only loose the use of that gun, and would fight on with the rest, as if nothing had happened.

AN EASY REMEDY.—The London *Saturday Review* says that "the perpetual stoppage of the export of cotton will be averted by those who are concerned, even if it should afterward become necessary to alter future editions of VATTEL. In other words, England will have cotton bye and bye, even if she has to disregard every principle of the law of nations in order to get it. When Mr. SEWARD said that MASON and SLIDELL would have been held in spite of the demand of England for their surrender, if the salvation of the Union had *required* it, this same *Review* was horror-stricken at the flagrant immorality of such a declaration.

We beg the *Saturday Review* to take notice that three or four Southern ports are already open to foreign trade. English vessels can get all the cotton they wish there, so far as any action of the National Government is concerned. The blockade is no longer an obstacle to their getting a full supply of cotton. But if Southern planters won't raise it, or the Confederate Government will not let them ship it, or Southern troops burn it, how does John Bull propose to help himself? By declaring war against the United States? This seems to be the *Saturday Review's* idea. But then the *Saturday Review* is very stupid and foolish on this subject, even for England.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MACON—A POPULAR ERROR CORRECTED.—An impression has obtained general circulation that the garrison of Fort Macon surrendered with the honors of war. An examination of the Articles of Capitulation, we are authorized to say, will show this not to be the case. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, and as such were paroled. Col. WHITE delivered up his sword, which was returned to him by Gen. BURNSIDE; and if the officers were permitted to retain their side arms, it was by the special favor of the General, and not by virtue of any stipulation. The explanation is due to the credit of our gallant and successful commander.

NEWSPAPERS AT NORFOLK.—We saw it stated a day or two since that the sale and circulation of Northern newspapers at Norfolk had

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...prohibition, but we ... contrary, it would ... desirable that the people ... should have every opportunity ... acquainted with public sentiment ... the progress of events in the North-... States. The more they learn of movements and opinion here the more rapidly will they become loyal to the Government of the United States. Nothing has done more to alienate them from it hitherto than the lying of their own newspapers; and the sooner this is corrected the better.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Anxiety Relative to the Pending Battles.

Additional Troops to be Recruited.

The Difficulty About the Fugitive Slave Law.

PERSONALITIES IN CONGRESS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

RUMORS ABOUT THE IMPENDING BATTLES.

The city is filled with rumors touching the impending battles at Richmond and Corinth, it being the prevailing impression that there will be hard fighting at both those places, and that very shortly. Reports from the Peninsula are favorable, and many think that McCLELLAN will be in the rebel Capital within twenty-four hours. The fact that he has passed the swamps, and is in the region of dry land and good roads, is accepted as a good sign; and indeed there are few who question his success. There is also great confidence in HALLECK's position at Corinth. Yet news is anxiously looked for from that quarter, where the hostile armies have now for some time been in close proximity to each other.

QUIET REPORTED.

Dispatches received at the War Department up to late to-night from Gens. McDOWELL and BANKS, report all quiet in their departments.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

As stated in my dispatch of last night, and for reasons there given, requisitions will immediately be made by the Secretary of War upon the States for additional troops. A definite number will be asked for, and the Governors will be requested to consolidate and send on all the available force at once.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Much interest was excited in a case before the Commissioners under the Fugitive Slave Law to-day, wherein Mr. HALL, of Maryland, claiming a man, woman, and his slave. BRADLEY and CARLISLE for the claimant, and Mr. DEAN, of Brooklyn, for SEPARNE. Mr. DEAN submitted the points, first as to whether the Commissioners will exercise their discretion in allowing the cross-examination of the claimant's witnesses, and secondly, whether they will allow testimony contrary to that of the claimant, as to identify loyalty, &c., contending that under the practice both in England and in this country in *ex parte* and summary proceedings, both criminal and quasi-criminal, the magistrate is bound to exercise a sound discretion in the mode of ascertaining the facts, and that both elementary and decided law were uniform in exacting from the magistrate the exercise of such discretion. The argument took a wide range. The spectators were principally composed of persons from Maryland, who are here for the purpose of recovering their fugitive slaves. The Commissioners, WALKER S. COX, JAMES A. FREEMAN and CHARLES M. MATHEW, reserved their decision till to-morrow.

The Fugitive Slave question remains in an unhappy state of uncertainty. The Military Governor and Marshal LAMON have had frequent interviews on the subject, resulting in an agreement to leave the matter with the President, who as yet has made no final decision; but he to-day expressed a hope that there would be no conflict between the military and civil authorities. To-night, however, Gen. WADSWORTH has decided to accept the command under McDOWELL of what is termed a "Flying Brigade," composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. No Military Governor has been appointed in his place, and it is believed his absence will be temporary, Capt. J. P. SHERBURNE, the Assistant Adjutant-General, in the meantime performing the duties. Major DOUBE will remain Provost-Marshal of the District.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—PERSONALITIES.

Both Houses of Congress were enlivened to-day by sharp personalities in debate. In the Senate, Senators CLARKSON and FESSENDEN took serious exception to certain remarks made by Senator SUMNER, on the Confiscation bill presented by Mr. CLARK's Special Committee. Senator SUMNER's reply was mostly explanatory. In the House the remarkable speech of Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, attacking the Administration and breathing a spirit of sympathy with secession, aroused the especial attention of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. The former sharply criticised the figures used by Mr. VOORHEES in his estimates of the war expenses, and the latter vigorously and eloquently repelled the blow made against the President and the Government. The Judge was unusually severe, and Mr. VOORHEES, who tried in vain to get the floor, was unable to pronounce him a falsifier and calumniator. At one time there was apprehension of a collision between the gentlemen, but friends of both parties this evening say there will be no trouble. Mr. VOORHEES' speech was the boldest assault upon the Administration yet made in the House, and greatly cheered the few rebel sympathizers who, to the disgrace of the loyal country, retain seats in that body. Such Northern Democrats as HASKIN, ODELL and SMITH, of New-York; COBB, of New-Jersey; BROWN, of Rhode Island, and others, denounce it in unmeasured terms.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Col. DRAKE, of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, arrived here this morning from New-Orleans, and spent most of the day at the War Department. He will make a brief visit to his home in Hartford, and return to his regiment at an early day, which, when the last left, was in camp at Carrollton, above New-Orleans. The Colonel came North in the steamer conveying the rebel prisoners heretofore referred to, and such desperadoes they proved to be that he and other Union officers feared to put their arms out of their hands for a moment. The Colonel slept with a revolver in one hand, and a cutlass in the other.

AN ARRIVAL FROM WILLIAMSBURGH.

Mr. BOWDEN, a distinguished lawyer residing in Williamsburgh, Virginia, with his son, arrived here to-day. Mr. BOWDEN is a true Union man, and proved his devotion to the Government by refusing to practice in the Confederate Courts. He extended to our army a cordial welcome to Williamsburgh. Since his arrival here, his appointment as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia has been urged upon the President.

THE TREASURY BUILDING EXTENSION.

The work upon the Treasury Building extension is progressing finely. Most of the granite columns which have encumbered Pennsylvania-avenue, in front of the White House, for several years past, have been raised to their proper position. It is said that the work will be prosecuted without interruption until the extension is completed, the room being much needed for the increased business of the Treasury Department.

COL. SWAIN'S CAVALRY.

Col. SWAIN's Cavalry Regiment recruited on Staten Island, passed in review this morning before the President and Gen. WADSWORTH at the White House. The Colonel was highly complimented on the fine appearance and drill of his men. The regiment is not yet mounted, but is likely to be in a few days. The men are exceedingly well dressed and armed.

NO MORE TRAVEL TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

An order will be issued in the morning forbidding further travel between Washington and Fredericksburgh, except by officers and soldiers on Government business, and citizens with special permits from the Military Governor.

A MUTINY.

A serious mutiny occurred this morning in the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, at Camp Pulaston, east of the Capitol. The regiment was paid off yesterday, and many of the men procured liquor in the neighborhood. At midnight a number were found in a beer-shop, some distance from the camp by the patrol, and refusing to surrender, were fired upon. Several were wounded—two mortally.

GEN. HAMILTON.

The Wisconsin delegation of both Houses waited upon the President, this evening, to ask the reinstatement of Gen. C. S. HAMILTON to the command of his division in HEINTZELMAN's corps. They presented petitions to the same purpose, signed by thirty Senators and over one hundred Representatives.

MORE LICENSE WANTED.

The keepers of drinking saloons have asked the Provost-Marshal for an extension of the time of closing their establishments to 9½ o'clock at night. The application has been refused.

REBEL WOMEN IMPRISONED.

Fifty rebel nurses who came here with wounded prisoners, under the pretence of tenderly caring for them, have been committed to the old Capitol prison.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of WM. PRICE, attorney for the District of Maryland.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL A LAW.

The President has approved the Homestead bill and it is therefore a law

APPOINTED ASSISTANT SURGEON.

A. B. C. SAWYER, of New-York, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the steamer *Ella*, at Port Royal.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH, whose duties as Military Governor this District have been discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner, will soon resume command of a brigade for active service. The popular and efficient Provost Marshal of the place has been alike successful in the administration of his office.

MR. SEGAR'S FAMILY.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, of the House of Representatives, has just returned from Norfolk, bringing with him his family, who had been there for the last twelve months unable before now to come away.

BROUGHT UP WITH A ROUND TURN.

Two dismissed Acting Masters in the Navy were brought up with a round turn to-day, and anchored in the guard-house, for passing themselves off as officers of the patrol, in which guise they had been for several days performing various antics, visiting "contraband" places, and levying black mail.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT RETURNED—UNION SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH, WHY SILENT—IMPOLICY OF ENROLLING BLACKS—CAN UNION ARMIES REMAIN IN THE SOUTH?—FACTS OF HYGIENE AND HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

For two weeks past there has been no little confusion in the political circles of Washington. For a time the most skilful pilots seemed to have lost their charts, and no one could give an intelligible opinion of the actual stage of the war, or of the purposes of the Administration, or of the probability of serious dissensions among our own people, or of intervention in our affairs by foreign nations. It has added to the confusion of the hour that the President was for a number of days absent from Washington, and the Secretary of State soon after followed his example by leaving, and then one after another Secretary, till the continuity of Government was seriously interrupted. In the absence of our oracles, every man was left to his own superstitions, and much false doctrine was propagated and prevailed.

But the "Government" has returned—order is restored to our ideas—and the confusion is pretty well cleared up. Mr. LINCOLN's Administration will be consistent with itself. It will keep in view the objects of the war, as proclaimed by the President and Secretary of State from the start—the restoration of the Union, by vindicating and again establishing the supremacy of the Constitution and laws throughout the entire territory of the United States.

We have two great battles to fight, and they will not be postponed ten days. We will win both—and then will be the end, politically, of the rebellion. The restoration of social order, and the reëstablishment of domestic commerce, will require the kind and patient work of years. But Mr. LINCOLN is exhaustless in good nature, and will be found better in establishing peace than in making war. The country will not permit him to put off the harness till he has completed the great work that shall give his name to posterity as the wisest and best of rulers.

In some quarters in Washington, the regret is often expressed that so little Union sentiment has been developed in the State of Tennessee, and the recovered parts of Virginia and North Carolina. Persons who claim to be familiar with the sentiment of the States named, say it is impossible to have any decided demonstrations by the Unionists of the South, till the grand armies of BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON are beaten and dispersed. The Union men in the Southern States have suffered so terribly in property and persons, and been so frequently and bitterly disappointed in their expectations of relief by victorious Union armies, that they fear to make any sign till their final redemption is assured. The rebels that remain in the rear, after our armies pass by, are keen to note the manifestations of their neighbors, and they promise an early return of the rebels, and fearful retribution on all Southerners who shall lend countenance to the Union "invaders." As long as the Confederate Government can keep immense armies in the field, the issue is regarded as sufficiently uncertain to justify Unionists under rebel power in being reticent and careful. We shall soon know what effect the confessed ruin of the Confederate cause will have on popular opinion in the South.

The attempt of Gen. HUNTER to enrol black brigades to fight side by side with our Union soldiers, and his extraordinary proclamation, assuming powers far beyond any that the President has ever exercised, excites in Washington, mingled astonishment and indignation. Some of the Cabinet were opposed to sending HUNTER to South Carolina at all, on the ground that he had not, in homely English, *sense* enough for the command of any Department. It was thought, however, that he would have wit enough to obey orders. But even this reasonable hope failed, and the President pays the usual penalty of putting any important trust in the hands of incompetent men.

The enrollment of negroes in the military service in such States as South Carolina and Georgia, would, of course, mean nothing else than a determination to *exterminate* the white population in those States. To the domination of the Union the whites may and *must* submit. But to expect them to submit quietly to the rule of their own slaves, armed by our Government and quartered in their midst, is an error, the folly of which is only exceeded by the devilish malignity that suggests it.

The precedent of a negro regiment involves a number of military consequences which have only to be thought of to excite the disgust of the country. The man that fights in the ranks and distinguishes himself is entitled to applause and promotion. A regiment of negroes will claim black officers, and will, if the qualities of command are found to exist, be entitled to have them. And what regiments are brigaded and brigades consolidated into divisions, we shall, by the exigencies of battle, be liable to have black Colonels converted into Generals on the field, and to see portions of our army of white men under the command of negroes. There *may be* white citizens of the United States willing to serve under a negro commander—but I do not believe it.

The pretext under which this enrollment of negroes in the military service is justified, is, that Northern soldiers cannot endure the Summer heat in the South, and that our dependence must be on the negroes to hold the positions we have gained in the seceded States. On many sides we hear the remark made: "We must end the present campaign in a month, else we will have to evacuate the South entirely. Our soldiers cannot live there." The assumption here is unfounded, as facts in our history most fully prove. In the Mexican War it was found that Northern troops bore the heats and exposure of extreme Southern latitudes even better than did the troops from Southern States. The Northern men had more vigorous constitutions to begin with, and they were much more careful in their regimen of exercise and diet than Southerders, and far more apt in the performance of duties serving to keep their clothing and their bodies clean. And they were repaid in better health for their superior sanitary observances. It will be found so again.

And further, in this direction, we may remember that the rebel armies of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD are composed, one-half at least, of men from the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. To these men the climate of the Gulf States will be quite as insupportable as to the mass of men in the Union armies. As to our fleets in Southern waters, it should be borne in mind as a well-established fact that the most malarious regions may be safely visited, in hot weather, provided, only, the unacclimated persons sleep on shipboard, and avoid as much as possible the night air on shore. Our men on ships will be safer than the men on shore who oppose them. There is no exemption of Southern people from yellow fever and other Southern diseases; for in past years it has been found that the appearance of the yellow fever in any Southern locality has filled all residents with panic, found victims in thousands of the native born, and caused all to flee to more Northern regions who had the requisite means to get away. No fear need be entertained that the Gulf States have any epidemics to scourge the Union armies in midsummer that will not to an equal, if not greater extent, afflict the ill-fed and sadly neglected troops that are serving the cause of the rebellion.

If the rebels, therefore, protract the war through the Summer, deprived of medicines and cut off from all wholesome supplies, we may rest assured it will be more to their undoing than to ours. YORK.

[*For Proceedings of Congress see Eighth Page.*]

Amusements.

THE ASSOCIATED ARTISTS, SATURDAY NEXT.—We understand that Miss KELLOGG, GOTTSCHALK, the great pianist, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI and MUSIO have combined together in an Artistic Committee for the purpose of giving the New-York public *one more* concert. Seriously, these artists have determined upon appealing to public taste, independent of managerial intervention, and their first concert takes place on Saturday next at Niblo's Saloon. As we always do, when artists work for themselves, and no one interferes with the possibility of either their profit or loss, we sincerely hope that they will be thoroughly successful.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. DE WALDEN's new drama, "Rosa Gregorio; or the Corsican Vendetta," was produced last evening, and achieved an unquestionable success. Owing to great press of matter upon our columns, a more extended notice is deferred.

CONCERT.—This evening a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Irving Hall. Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. GUSTAVUS GRAEF, and other well-known *artistes* will appear.

Another Book by Mrs. Wood.

A LIFE'S SECRET:—A Story of Woman's Revenge, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-street. Price 50 cents.

The rich fruit of the literary garden which Mrs. WOOD claims as her own, has come to us with ever fresh and acceptable abundance during the present season. "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heirs," and "The Channings" have succeeded each other so rapidly that we are as much astonished at the speed as at the success of the author's composition. The secret of this facility, as of this popularity, lies, we think, in the perfectly simple and truthful power with which Mrs. WOOD gives to the world the product of her own ripe thought and earnest sentiment. She is skilled in the many experiences of life; has mingled herself in much that she describes, and the narrative flows from her pen as it would do from her lips. What companion, then, so impressive, so winning, so agreeable, as a woman of heart, rarely gifted, recounting the sorrows of the heart. Such society does Mrs. WOOD offer in this excellent work, and we predict for it, other things being equal, a far wider success than any of her preceding efforts attained. The plot and *dénouement* of her story are not, she seems to think, very romantic. "It teaches, however, the wretchedness and evil that may result when the truth is deviated from; it teaches the lengths to which a blind, unholy desire for revenge will carry an ill-regulated spirit; and it shows how, in the moral government of the world, sin casts its hateful consequences upon the innocent as well as the guilty."

With this chart before him, the reader quickly discovers that Mrs. WOOD has done herself injustice. The tale is in the highest style, because the plainest, of the real-life romantic, and in its portrayal of passion it is even finely dramatic. Simple, true and touching, it thrills the heart; replete with a noble moral it enlightens and refreshes the intellect, and agreeably varied in its picturing it stimulates and gratifies the fancy.

Miss GWINN, the vengeful instrument of misery to so many; the innocent wife, her victim; Hunter, the wronged and deluded husband, but only so by her who poisons his mind against the bride he should have cherished; Florence, the bright and kindly being, who still retains some sunshine within the gloom of the sad story, are all drawn by a master-hand, and thousands will make their acquaintance with emotion.

Mr. PETERSON has printed this excellent and crowning work of Mrs. WOOD from the MS. and advance proof-sheets, purchased directly from her, in advance of the English edition. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-street, is the agent, and is already overrun with orders for the book.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 557, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Only Ten Miles from Richmond.

REPULSE OF OUR IRON GUNBOATS ON JAMES RIVER.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—Full Particulars of the Battles at Williamsburgh and West Point—The Advance up the Pamunkey.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—The Campaign in Central and Western Virginia.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A complete and varied record of the week.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Dr. E. B. Foote, Author of "Medical Common Sense," late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 26th and 26th sts., in New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Hill's Hair Dye 50c., Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, in every style, to suit the Person, at No. 1 Barlay-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Covering for the Feet.—Boots and shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

THE CHARTER MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that the Commissioners of the said Company have resolved to pay to the holders of the Capital Stock thereof, on and after the 1st day of June next, the sum of Twenty-five Dollars per share, or cash on capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order, CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1862.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—TOWAR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 20, at Grace Church, by Rev. P. C. Putnam, JOHN T. BROWNE, Jr., to LAURA LOUISE, daughter of the late Jonas S. Towar.

BURROWS—ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. L. S. Weed, LEMUEL BURROWS to MARY A. ALLEN, both of that city.

KERR—BAGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, THOMAS B. KERR to SARAH, daughter of Robert Bage, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CHRISTY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 21, at his residence, EDWIN P. CHRISTY, in the 48th year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CUTHBERT.—Of convulsions, SAMUEL NEWBY, youngest son of Thomas and Clara D. Cuthbert, aged 3 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Rivordale, on Friday, May 23, at 3 P. M.

DAYTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, SOPHIA, widow of the late Dr. Daniel Dayton, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 292 3d-st.

DRISCOLL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 21, KATE W., wife of Frank S. Driscoll, and eldest daughter of Geo. D. Hubbard, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Rose st., between Bedford and Myrtle ays.

HEDGES.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, MARIA HEDGES, widow of the late Daniel Hedges, age 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 West 48th-st., on Friday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

JORDAN.—In Astoria, on Monday, May 19, FRANCIS B. JORDAN, aged 5 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Francis Brieil, this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ P. M., without further invitation.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 21, of scarlet fever, MINNIE EMMA, only child of Alfred W. and Sara Lewis.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 22d inst., at the residence of her parents, No. 295 Adelphi-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for burial.

MUNRO.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, HENRY MUNRO, eldest son of the late Peter Jay Munro, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, without further notice.

MCKIMMIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, of typhoid fever, JOHN MCKIMMIN, formerly of Trenamadon, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 West 37th-st., New-York City, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

O'NEILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, of scarlet fever, HUGH ALEXANDER O'NEILL, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 308 Bleecker-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

SCHARFF.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 21, FREDERICK SEWARD, youngest son of Christian H. and Fannie A. Scharff, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, A. Scharff, Esq., on the Old Bloomfield Road, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, C. E. EUGENE STEVENS, son and only child of Cyrus A. and Mary A. Stevens, aged 4 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 64 42d-st.

WESTCOTT.—In Ballston Spa, on Thursday, May 15, REUBEN WESTCOTT, in the 71st year of his age.

WHITTEMORE.—At Ship Island, on Saturday, April 26, MINUCH WHITTEMORE, Assistant Paymaster U. S. gunboat *New-London*.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Begert's, Sailor's Snug Harbor, S. I., at 12 M. Friday, without further notice. The friends will take the 11½ New-Brighton boat from foot of Whitehall-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 21, ALFRED, infant son of John R. and Helen B. Wilson.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 239.—May 22, 1862.
63, 31, 55, 6, 74, 68, 53, 72, 14, 21, 36, 34, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 240.—May 21, 1862.
68, 18, 6, 60, 20, 49, 55, 17, 8, 70, 37, 64, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 187.—May 22, 1862.
40, 17, 27, 46, 11, 20, 26, 21, 29, 12, 55, 34, 64.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 231.—May 21, 1862.
4, 21, 57, 62, 32, 30, 5, 23, 55, 26, 13, 37, 52.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on
THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
A portion of the cargo of the prize Stephen Hart, consisting in part of
132 cases British rifled muskets,
10 cases British smoothbore muskets,
16 cases British Brunswick rifles,
15 cases cavalry sabres,
170 bales gray blankets,
8 bales gray army cloth,
22 bales stockings (about 13,000 pairs,)
4 cases water-proof covers for mess-tins, and a large variety of materials for military clothing, scarlet cloth, buttons, and military materials generally,
78 barrels cannon powder.
E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.
ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

ELLIOT'S POCKET REVOLVER.—The most compact, safe and powerful revolver made. The American Institute has awarded this pistol the medal for the best pocket revolver. For sale by T. W. MOORE, 426 Broadway, N. Y. Price, with 100 cartridges, $10. Length four inches. Uses the common cartridges.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

THE NEW ARMY POCKET COMPASS.—HUNTER'S PATENT ARMY COMPASS can be seen distinctly the darkest night without a light. Major MYERS, Signal Officer, U. S. A., writes: "Your compass can be read off much more easily at night than any other compass I have seen." For reconnoitering the position of the enemy or night movements, they are invaluable. Every officer should have one. Used by Gen. McClellan, Gen. Hunter and others. Call and examine. Price $5 and $10. Forwarded free on receipt of price. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 189 William-st., New-York.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth, or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior than any article in the market, for the cure of cuts, galls, lameness of all kinds, colic, &c., &c. This is no humbug article—try a bottle; it will speak for itself. None are genuine unless signed S. L. TOBIAS. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

REMOVAL.
G. H. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE F. Y. S. SHIRTS.
WARRANTED TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 459 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and Business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND SUPPORTER
A NEW DISCOVERY
FOR THE
RETENTION AND RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, &c.
Call and see them. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

85
WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61
TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST.,
NEAR FULTON.
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to solicit patents in the United States and all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. They also attend to various other departments of business pertaining to patents, such as Extensions, Appeals before the United States Courts, Interferences, opinions relative to Infringements, &c. The long experience and drawings, extending over a period of 16 years, has rendered them perfectly conversant with the mode of doing business at the United States Patent-office, and with the greater part of the inventions which have been patented. Information concerning the patentability of inventions is freely given, without charge, on sending a model or drawing and description to this office.

Consultation may be had with the firm between 9 and 4 o'clock, daily, at their principal Office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. We have also a branch office in the city of Washington, on the corner of F and 7th-sts., opposite the United States Patent Office. This office is under the general superintendence of one of the firm; and is in daily communication with the principal office in New-York, and personal attention will be given at the Patent Office to all such cases as may require it. Inventors and others who may visit Washington, having business at the Patent Offices, are cordially invited to call at their office.

MUNN & CO. are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business they have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London, 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris, and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. Probably three-fourths of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are procured through this Agency.

A pamphlet of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining Patents, the requirements of the Patent-office, &c., may be had gratis upon application at the Principal Office, or either of the Branches. They also furnish a Circular of information about Foreign Patents.

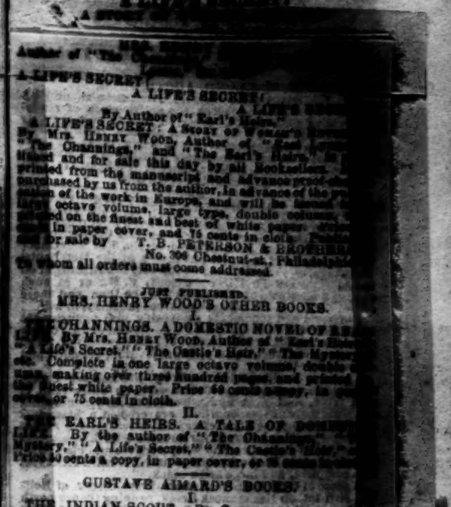
During the last sixteen years, the business of procuring Patents for new inventions in the United States, and all foreign countries, has been conducted by Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and, as an evidence of the confidence reposed in them by the inventors, throughout the country, we would state that we have acted as agents for more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND inventors! In fact, they have become identified with the whole brotherhood of Inventors and Patentees, at home and abroad. We would state that we never had a more efficient corps of Draftsmen and Specification Writers than are employed at present in our extensive Offices, and we are prepared to attend to Patent business of all kinds, in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

Communications and remittances should be addressed to
MUNN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.
A meeting of the Sons of Rhode Island, residing in this City and vicinity, will be held at the Astor House on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Association, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting held March 29. Per order of the Committee,
JOHN H. ORMSBEE,
CHARLES CONDON, Secretary. Chairman.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS



OTHER NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

TRAIN'S UNION SPEECHES.—Delivered in England during the present American War. By GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq., of Boston, U. S. Containing twenty speeches in all. Price 25 cents a copy.

II.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

[illegible] ASSORTED HARDWARE, LOCKS AND SPOONS, & UNDERSALE, [illegible] DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, [illegible] ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, [illegible] the late fire at store of HOFFMAN & PEASE, No. 69 Duane-st.

AUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

W. E. LLOYD, AUCTIONEER.

J. G. CADMUS will sell, at No. 317 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of ready-made boys' clothing of a jobber, in lots, to suit the City and country trade, consisting of overcoats, linen clothes, &c., &c., to suits of cassimere, cassinet, tweed, cashm. &c.; also, a large assortment of tailors' trimmings, together with fixtures, consisting of counters, desks, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues morning of the sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON-WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.—By virtue of [illegible] issued in mesne Receiver, and in pursuance of [illegible] the District Court of Allegheny County, in the [illegible] Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 3 of November [illegible] D., 1861, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' [illegible] on every-street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on [illegible] DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., or at such [illegible] and place to which said sale may be then and there [illegible] adjourned, all the following-described property, to wit: [illegible] the lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pelleck [illegible] township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-[illegible], in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and [illegible] as follows: [illegible] A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, [illegible] by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of [illegible] and [illegible] west by Neshannock Creek, containing [illegible] more or less, on which are erected a blast fur-[illegible] known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 [illegible] high; a stone house, cruyer house, cinder-house, stock-[illegible], boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with [illegible] boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set [illegible] complete, and large brick stack. [illegible] A piece of land, beginning at northeast corner of Roll-[illegible] Mill, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north [illegible] west 182 feet, north 47¼° east 151 feet, thence along [illegible] mill lot 202½ feet to the place of beginning; on which [illegible] a brick cellar and a blacksmith shop. [illegible] A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, [illegible] beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania [illegible] Canal, running south 28¾° west 300 feet to a post on [illegible] canal; thence south 28¾° west 343½ feet to a post on [illegible] Creek; thence south 46¾° west 300 feet by [illegible] to a post; thence south 30¾° east 249½ feet to [illegible] place of beginning; on which is erected a Rolling [illegible] Mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attach-[illegible], in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 4 heating furnaces, [illegible] and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar-rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, [illegible] squeezers, shears, &c.; the nail machines and one wrought [illegible] machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 feet by 20 feet. [illegible] A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest cor-[illegible] of mill lot, and running south 28½° west 136 feet [illegible] said canal; thence south 60¾° east 50 feet by land [illegible] J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 181 feet by [illegible] J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 38 feet by [illegible] to a post; thence south 2° east 38 feet by an alley by land [illegible] J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; [illegible] containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail ma-[illegible]chines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house, 30 by 34 [illegible] with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by [illegible] No. 7, and west by Jefferson-street; 54 feet front by [illegible] feet deep, on which is a brick cooper shop, 25 by 40 feet, [illegible] and carpenter shop 13 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning [illegible] the northwest corner of School-house, on east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 58° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north [illegible] 43 feet; thence south 63¾° west 281 feet to Jef-[illegible]; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said [illegible], east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by [illegible]'s heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is [illegible] brick dwelling-house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also, in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 150 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 39 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 12 acres cleared; also, a good apple orchard of seven acres.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling-houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of [illegible] road, containing 2¾ acres, more or less, being [illegible] part of the Simpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick [illegible] Dixon Simpson, situate about 1½ miles from New-[illegible], on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the [illegible] of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by [illegible], south by Jacob Link, and west by Jefferson-street, [illegible] which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addi-[illegible] to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-street, at corner of [illegible] lot, thence south 2° east 50 feet and a half, 50 feet; [illegible] thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; [illegible] thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded [illegible] by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-street, west by [illegible], east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton Road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated Aug. 23, 1856.

Also a lot of ground in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.

WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Lithalian marble statuary and alabaster works of art; also, Parian and bronze figures, rich silver-plated ware, Bohemian glass and French porcelain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being an entire importation just landed, and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carrara statuary marble, namely: Sappho, by Vencene; Nymph, by Franchi; Venus of the Apple, by Franchi; Prayer, by Fantoni; Flemish Boy, with Shell; Egeria, by Foley; Fidelity, by Galli; Boy with Bird; Polemni, by Battelli; several busts representing the Seasons, Apollo, and many more too numerous to mention. Marble pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and a full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, groups, animals, &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, a large invoice of rich, silver-plated ware, tea-sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake-baskets, ice-pitchers, liquor-stands, bouquet-stands, knives, pickle-frames, &c., and a fine assortment of Bohemian glass and French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. The goods are now on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 13 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman removing from the City, all of which was made to order by the best City makers and has been but little used, as follows, viz: Parlor velvet medallion carpet, rich three-colored brocade silk curtains and cornices, lace curtains, large French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, carved rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon brocatel, rosewood carved etagere, rosewood centre-table, statuary, marble-top rosewood card-table, reception chairs, ormolu clocks, Copland Parian groups and statuettes, superb China vases. Dining-room—Wilton carpet, carved black walnut extension-table and buffet, carved black walnut dining-room chairs, green rep, black walnut secretary, marble clock, bronze vases, crockery, glassware, silver plated ware, &c., &c. Also, several fine oil-paintings, by Veron, Tayart, Kummer, Hantiel, Hekking, and others.

Bedroom—Serpent carved rosewood bedstead, bureau and commode, carved rosewood suite, in crimson, velvet carpets, black walnut bedroom suite, mahogany do. enamelled, cottage suites, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, stair-carpets, and an assortment of kitchen utensils.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ANTIQUE BRONZES, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms corner of Broadway and 13th-st., (next to Wallack's Theatre,) a very valuable private collection of oil paintings, antique bronzes, and other curious works of art, the property of a German nobleman, now a resident of this city. For full particulars see *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Pictures, &c., on exhibition as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 14½ hands high, about six years old, sound and kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse; very fast. Sold on account of the owner leaving the City.

Also, a curtain coupe Rockaway, quite new, to be sold to pay advances.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

A large and general assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany piano, Nunns & Clark, makers, &c.

At 4 o'clock P. M., precisely,

Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, BINDER'S TOOLS, &c.—GUSTAVUS HAYLIES will sell at No. 24 Dey-st., on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, 10 printing presses, 4 standing presses, 90 cases and type, 125 chases, 100 founts type, all well assorted, together with a large variety of painters' and bookbinders' tools. Also, 2 superior power lathes, complete. Catalogues now ready and property on view to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTERVELT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $20,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction, on THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SALE COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, brocatel suites, paintings, piano-forte, chinas, glass and silverware, table cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, mirrors and clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE HOUSES ON THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., near Seventh. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two valuable houses on West 38th-st., at auction. The two 4-story brown-stone high stoop houses, Nos. 10 and 12 West 38th-st., south side—60 feet west of 6th-av. The houses are each 20x50 feet, in good order, and contain the conveniences. Lots, each 20x98.3. Immediate possession can be had. $6,000 on each can remain on mortgage, balance cash.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames. Among the artists may be enumerated the works of Collins de Boisfeillet, Duvrien, Butterworth, Ross G. H. Hall, Williamson, Petrini, Tenkers, Rawstone, Coleman, Brantana, Boddington, Merwin, Oertel, Lyde, Forbes, N. F. Boese, Noble, Muller, G. L. Brown, J. E. Freeman, Gifford, Hennessy, Barry, Canziano, Griswold, J. F. Kensett, Paul Vincent, T. W. Knapp, Jerome Bertrand, Williams, Marks of Florence, J. H. Ehninger, T. W. Knapp, Ravenswayne, of the Hague, and other artists of equal merit. They are now on exhibition as above, with Catalogue, and will be sold without reserve.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, precisely, the elegant household furniture of a four-story residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of over 500 lots of elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, rich glass, china, and all ware, table cutlery, &c.; sale positive.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, chandeliers, wood and willow ware, 1 rosewood piano, suites in plush, cottage suites.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, in a large, well-furnished second story room, with bedroom. First-class house, with all modern conveniences; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 24 West 21st-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, can be obtained at No. 40 West 16th-st.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET—A FEW DOORS East of Broadway. Board for gentleman and wife, and several single gentlemen; good location, pleasant rooms, first-class board; prices moderate. House contains all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRESCOED PARLOR, with large bed-room adjoining, cost $2,500 to furnish them, to let to gentlemen without board; also a stable in rear of house, at No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A young man wishes an unfurnished room, with gas, in a private house not above 14th-st. Breakfast and dinner at 6. Address, stating terms, which must be low, J., care of R. G. H., No. 31 Pine-st., for two days.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be obtained in a quiet family residing at No. 30 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Location good, and very convenient to cars and stages. References given and required.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, to let, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house has gas, bath, &c., and is very pleasantly and conveniently located; family private. Inquire at No. 55 Jane-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with board in a private family. The location is unsurpassed, and within three minutes' of either ferry. Apply at No. 61 Columbia-st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME FURNISHED BACK parlor, and suite of rooms on the third floor to let separately or together, to a party of gentlemen, without board, by a small family located in 23d-st., near Broadway. Address M. A. P., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN A private house, with or without board, at No. 27 Bayard-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Family single. Gentlemen can obtain desirable board. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at a very desirable residence; location and surroundings unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and Highlands; communication with New-York by railroad and steamer frequently during the day. For particulars address O. S. CLARK, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT Bath, L. I., on the sea shore, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry by Brooklyn City cars, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating, stabling, on the premises. Address E. S., Box No 169 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., on Saturday.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO engage board in the country, can be accommodated at a very pleasantly situated farm-house, near Sing Sing; plenty of shade and fruit. Inquire of A. H. MARCY, No. 689 Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO OR MORE FAMILIES CAN be furnished with good board, at a moderate rate, in a country farm-house, a few miles from New-York. Address A. F. P., No. 225 4th-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOTEL—LAKE HOPatcong, Morris County, N. J. ARMSTRONG & McNEELY, Proprietors. This popular Summer resort possesses great and peculiar attractions to parties desiring a quiet and pleasant retreat from the dust and heat of the City, where may be enjoyed the sports of rowing, sailing, fishing and hunting in their fullest extent; two and a half hours' ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station. Stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house. Post-office address, Drakeville, Morris County, N. J.

V. M. ARMSTRONG.
WM. M. McNEELY.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected it very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—This most beautifully located family hotel will open for the season on the 2nd of June. At Messrs. Thompson & Bros.' bookstore, under the Albemarle Hotel, and at the Clarendon, a circular can be obtained, giving full particulars of the place. W. B. BORROWS Proprietor.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING AT ¾ of an hour's ride from the City, can accommodate with board for the season a small family; the table is served in the French style. Situation very healthy, with plenty of shade trees. Lessons in French if desired. References exchanged. For particulars, inquire of A. BOURLIER, No. 836 Broadway.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, GOING from 15th-st. east of 2d-av., through Irving-place, west side Grammercy-park, up Lexington-av., by 31st-st., a lady's gold watch; hunting-case, with chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid upon delivery of the same at No. 88 West-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Apply at F. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broad way

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or the care of children; thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 27th-st., second floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on a lady; can do lady's hair-dressing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the fine washing; or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at 488 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; best City references. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., back room, second pair of stairs up.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference from the old country; can be seen for two days at No. 174 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A nice, tidy girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the fine washing; is a good plain sewer; or would do housework in a small family; none but respectable families need apply; can be seen for two days, at No. 226 Sullivan-st., in the rear, second floor, near Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a very neat and highly recommended girl as upstairs servant; will be found from her manners, disposition and competency, a desirable servant; wages moderate; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she would assist in washing and ironing; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 149 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, and all kinds of pastries; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of made dishes; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address at No. 68 4th-av., in the fruit-store, between 9th and 10th sts.; can be seen for two days, if not suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK, by a thoroughly competent woman; is perfectly willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands baking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability; no objection to the country this Summer. Apply at No. 114 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a middle-aged Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 51 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; has no objection going a short distance in the country; best of reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City references for both. Call, for two days, at No. 212 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A professed cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, such as soups, blanc mange, jellies, roast, boiled, fried, and all kinds of cooking. The best of City reference. Call at No. 53 King-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no other need apply; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with good City reference from last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at 124 3d-av., shoe-store, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as excellent cook and baker; would like to go in the country; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best references. Call at 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business—soups, meats, game and desserts. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook, with the best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Call at, or address, No. 52 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as a very good French cook. Good references will be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 30th-st., below the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastries, jellies, ice cream, bread, biscuits and desserts. Can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived four years with her last employer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker, neat in her kitchen, willing and obliging; would go to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a woman of long experience in this country, as good meat and pastry cook; would assist in washing; can produce satisfactory reference; wages $6 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., first floor, front. Inquire for Mary.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDdle-aged woman, with her daughter, aged 12 years, wants a place in the country as cook or housekeeper; the best of references given as to capabilities and honesty. Inquire at No. 123 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and will do general housework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor; has no objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an elegant washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation as good, plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, by a respectable Protestant woman; the very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 East 33d-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a private family; is in every respect a desirable servant, and changes places but seldom; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN active young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WOman, of middle age, highly respectable and experienced in this country, wishes a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house, either in city or country; is of neat appearance and well informed, but not above being practically useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable widow, as housekeeper or nurse and seamstress; can take care of a child from its birth; no objection to travel; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 35th-st., first floor.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 276 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 M-av.

A HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a neat and active Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; good City references. Call at ACKERMAN & CONCKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please, at moderate wages, in the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation to wait on a lady and sew, or to take care of children and sew. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 99 6th-av.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair dressing in the best manner; no objection to travel; is very willing and obliging; the very best city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., third story.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer, or would do the chamberwork and washing of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 353 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring at the private door, next the milliner's.

A LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms; or would take the washing of a family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as laundress; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 West 24th-st., 3d floor, back room, for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting in the neatest manner; the best of reference. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as professed laundress, or would do chamberwork; has lived in the best families; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by an American woman, a Protestant, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant and small children. Can give the best of of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 175 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as children's nurse, and to assist in plain sewing or light chamberwork; good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 422 West 16th-st., first floor. No objection to the country.

A CHILDREN

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
[illegible] THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 22, at 12½ o'clock, [illegible], No. 52 William-st.
[illegible]
[illegible] Minnesota & Pacific R. 1st M. Bonds.
[illegible] City 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Scioto & Hocking Valley R. 1st M. Bonds.
[illegible] Sacramento City R. Co. 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
Next Regular Sale MONDAY, May 26, at the Stock Exchange, No. 52 William-st.
A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 42 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.
The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.
The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of M. C. KINGSLEY.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 cash. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College, Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:
C. S. Marshall, Wm. H. Webb, Hobart Ford,
D. R. Stanford, James T. Sanford, Thos. M. Shepard,
Adam Stodart, D. P. Griffith, Howard Mather.
At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, C. S. Marshall was unanimously reelected President of the Company, R. D. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE. —In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Dépôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., New-York, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

$55,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Some trust funds are offered at this low rate to invite extra security, as the trustee expects to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period. Principals may address B., care of Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first class City or country property. Inquire of WM. H. ROSS or RIDLEY WATTS, at the branch office of Liverpool and London Insurance Company, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.— The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

IRON SCREW LATHE.—A LARGE IRON Screw Lathe 25 feet long, will take in 6 feet or more, will be sold cheap if applied for soon, to WM. BOLTON, Trenton, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Washington, May 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.
The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.
Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

COAL.
Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, clean:
600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.
Also,
750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.
Price of each stated separately.
Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.
More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 7, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.
B. B. CHILDS, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.
For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURCHASE, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) Flannel Sack Coats or Blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of any standard (Indigo blue wool, dyed,) twilled flannel, weighing five ounces to the yard of twenty-seven inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the sack coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time.
G. H. CROSSMAN, Dy. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.
Bids for any portion of the above will be received.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, until the 5th day of June next, for the delivery of one thousand tons of coal, of two hundred and twenty-four pounds each, for the use of the Department. Specifications to be examined at the office of the Chief Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

MEDICAL.

F. F. F. F.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, less of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPTIONS of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

HEADACHE CURED IN THREE MINUTES, of every name. Use Dr. R. L. Wolcott's Instantaneous Headache Annihilator. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Price 25 cents. Sold by agents generally, Depot No. 170 Chatham-st., New-York.
R. L. WOLCOTT.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES WANTED.—A PAIR OF YOUNG, sound and kind, 15½ hands horses, with long tails, that can go together in three minutes, in a square gait and without pulling. Address Mr. THORNTON, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BLACK SADDLE PONY, 14¾ high, just 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound and free from vice. Apply at the Institute Riding School, No. 115 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.; price reasonable.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WILLIAMSON & WARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by JAMES G. WILLIAMSON.
BROOKLYN, May 19, 1862. JAMES G. WILLIAMSON, ISAAC B. WARD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NELSON SMITH, RECEIVER, &c., vs. SAMUEL BALDWIN et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, in the above-entitled action, I will expose to sale, on the 31st day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 5½ Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, a lot of gold and silver watches, lot of rubies, emeralds, opals, sleeve buttons, lot of Mosaic and Etruscan jewelry.
Also, the following notes:
4 notes of Wm. Owen, dated 1859 and 1860, for $156 85, $150, $220, $222 94.
3 notes of Eug. Michot, dated 13th September, 1860, at 4, 6 and 8 months, $40, $40, $45.
1 note of Michot & Bro., dated 16th July, 1857, at 6 months, for $250.
7 notes of Morse & Voorhees, dated 1855, 1856, for $515 16, $174 35, $198, $248, $174, $515 16, $515 16.
3 notes of Wm. H. Toler, dated 27th May, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, $198, $200, $200.
2 notes of C. H. Ganbert, dated 26th May, 1857, at 5, 6 and 7 months, $541 each.
4 notes of Saml. W. Pepper, dated 14th Feb., 1860, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, $60 each.
2 notes of James F. Pitkin, dated 6th Jan., 1860, at 1 and 3 years, for $300 and $314 90.
3 notes of P. McCaffray, dated 1st Nov., 1859, at 4, 6 and 7 months, for $58 25 each.
2 notes of Thos. Davis, dated 1st Nov., 1857, at 6 months, for $104 and $175.
2 notes of Leach & Bennett, dated 21st June, 1857, at 5 and 7 months, for $118 25 each.
1 note of F. Zersee & Co., dated 7th April, 1859, at 6 months, for $167 96.
1 note of H. S. Baldwin, dated 1st May, 1859, at 1 day, for $700.
1 note of And. J. Fuller, dated 1st Feb., 1859, at 6 months, for $246 91.
1 note of M. H. Chambers, dated 17th May, 1859, at 2 years, for $235 50.
1 note of C. H. Ganbert & Co., dated 20th May, 1857, at 6 months, for $541.
1 note of J. W. Warren, dated 28th Jan., 1860, at 4 months, for $96.
2 notes of R. Folsom, dated July and Sept., 1857, at 6 months, for $295 and $183.
2 notes of C. E. Cooke, dated 14th Jan., 1858, at 3 and 4 months, for $107 06 and $107 35.
3 notes of James Fenno dated 23d July, 1851, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $200, $200, $207.
2 notes of Franklin Roberts, dated April and May, 1858, at 9 months, for $310 11 and $364 74.
2 notes of E. T. Nichols, dated 13th Sept., 1858, at 5 and 7 months, for $1,000 each.
5 notes of W. C. Smith, dated 18th April 1857, at 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, for $166 61 each.
5 notes of Edward Gilpin, dated 1848, for $56 50, $55 25, $75, $75, and $200.
3 notes of C. A. Harvey, dated 15th May, 1856, at 6, 12 and 18 months, for $73 29 each.
2 notes of M. M. Laurence, dated 1849 and 1852, for $67 45, $53 75.
2 notes of Austin M. Ward, dated 15th Nov., 1855, at 5 and 7 months, for $213 each.
3 notes of J. Fuytel, dated 1854, for $266 85, $190 69, $190 69.
3 notes of Henry Bosworth, dated 12th March, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $399 38, $399 38, $400 34.
1 note of George W. Myers, dated 31st March, 1851, at 7 months, for $123.
1 note of Brian Newall, dated 29th July, 1858, at 4 months, for $598 50.
1 note of P. N. Gellatly, dated 4th May, 1858, due bill for $12.
1 note of A. Robertson, dated 19th Oct., 1849, at 7 mos., for $66 77.
1 note of H. C. Nash, dated 5th March, 1854, at 7 mos., for $90.
1 note of C. A. Brown, dated 6th March, 1854, at 4 mos., for $297.
1 note of Ed. Turk, dated 1st Oct., 1854, at 4 mos., for $213 71.
1 note of B. B. Phillips, dated 29th Nov., 1848, at 3 mos., for $74.
1 note of F. Grascland, dated 9th May, 1848, due bill, for $15.
3 notes of E. A. Tyler, dated April and Sept., 1860, at 7, 8 and 6 mos., for $412 30, $414 30, $620.
1 note of Knowles & Wilkins, dated Oct. 1, 1860, at 6 mos., for $152.
1 note of H. R. Carberry, dated Sept. 10, 1860, at 6 mos., for $350 33.
2 notes of M. H. Chambers, dated April and May, 1859, at 12 mos., for $101 25, $66 75.
9 notes of Julius Walker, dated 1857, 1858, 1859, for $92 25, $135, $200, $193, $232, $198 43, $232, $233, $135.
An account against James H. Warner for a diamond pin, $190.
A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in 4th District Court, N. O., $795 83.
A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in same Court, for $1,591 36.
Also, one safe, one clock, desk, counting-house desk, tables, case of drawers, closet, chairs, stools, iron railing, trunk, and mirror. NELSON SMITH,
Dated May 20, 1862. Receiver, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 17th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, running thence westerly on a line parallel with the said southerly line of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Twenty-fifth-street, thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, to the point or place of beginning; said premises having part of the partition wall on either side. Dated, May 6, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HULL & CONABLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. m7-2aw3w

SUPREME COURT.—ALBANY COUNTY.—MARY C. PORTER, sole acting executrix of the last will and testament of Giles W. Porter, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY PORTER, Harriet Williams, Giles Porter, Ann Eliza Porter, William C. Porter, Caroline L. Staats, James L. Porter, Mary Groesbeck, wife of Abram Groesbeck, Emma Groesbeck wife of David Groesbeck, Caroline L. Williams, Anna Higgins, wife of George Higgins, and Henry J. Williams, and Adelaide Williams, defendants.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, and bearing date April 29th, 1862, notice is hereby given to all creditors or other persons having any claim or demand against Giles W. Porter, deceased, or against his estate, or Mary C. Porter, as executrix thereof, to come in and exhibit and prove such claims or demands before me, the Referee named in said order, at my office, No. 73 State-street, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order, and of any distribution of the said estate.
ALBANY, May 17, 1862. ISAAC EDWARDS,
my22-law4wTh Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell.) DAVID McDOWELL, Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
ap17-law6mTh* JOHN RUSSELL, WM. BRUCE, } Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS HAVING been referred to the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, all parties interested therein are requested to attend a meeting of the above Committee on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall:
Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Sewer in Corlears-street, from Grand to South streets.
Sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth-avenue to three hundred and twenty-five feet west side of Ninth-avenue in said street.
Sewer in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt streets.
Sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
Receiving basin and culvert southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets.
THOMAS STEVENSON, HAMLIN BABCOCK, JOHN RYAN, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss EMELIA J. BOUGHTON having recovered from her recent severe illness, will again sing [illegible] in LA TRAVIATA, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, under the direction of Geo. [illegible] as Conductor, with Grand Orchestra and Chorus.
Miss EMELIA J. BOUGHTON, as VIOLETTA
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON, as ALFREDO
VINCENZIO MORINO, as GERMOND
Reserved seats yet unsold may be obtained at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
To be given by the members of the SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G.,
In aid of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.
Music by the NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, 1862.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had of the members of the Regiment, or of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Asher Taylor, Esq., No. 37 Wall-st.; Ladies' Home, corner Lexington-av. and 51st-st.
N. B.—The hat and cloak room will be thrown open gratuitously.

WINTER GARDEN.
TWENTY-EIGHTH NIGHT OF MISS BATEMAN.
A ROMANTIC and POWERFUL DRAMA.
New Scenery.....by.....Hayes
New Music.....by.....Mollenhauer
THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, will be presented the new five-act Drama,
ROSA GREGORIO;
or,
THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.
ROSA GREGORIO.....Miss BATEMAN
Albert, her husband.....J. W. Wallack, jr.
Antonio, her brother.....Edwin Adams
Gregorio, father of Rosa.....T. De Walden
Spagazzi, head of a rival family.....A. D. Bradley
Crespo, a fisherman.....A. H. Davenport
Marita, nurse to Rosa.....Mrs. W. R. Blake
Yacintha, wife of Spagazzi.....Mrs. A. Hind
Carina, Gregorio's housekeeper.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
For full cast see bills of the House.
Leader of the Orchestra.....Mr. E. Mollenhauer
In the course of the piece a SERENADE, SONG and CHORUS,
By O. G. Lockwood, T. B. Prendergast, W. J. Stanley, J. B. Stanley, and others.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Box Office open from 9 till 5 P. M. Seats may be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
Never acted here,
Cherry's charming Comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER,
With an unusually strong distribution:
Frank Heartall.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Gov. Heartall.....Mr. Blake
Mr. Walfort.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Timothy Quaint.....Mr. Young
Capt. Woodly.....Mr. Reynolds
Ferret.....Mr. Moore
Widow Cheerly.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Walfort.....Miss Fanny Morant
Julia.....Miss Reeves
During the evening the Orchestra will play new United States Navy Quadrilles, composed by Mr. Stoepel.
FRIDAY—(Third time)
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
SATURDAY—
Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
First time here,
JOHN BULL.
MONDAY—
MISS GANNON'S BENEFIT,
(First time here.)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
In rehearsal, Everybody's Friend—Henriette—Americans in Paris—Little Treasure.

EXTRA—WALLACK'S—EXTRA.
MISS
MARY GANNON
Begs to announce to the public that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY, May 26,
when the ever-attractive Comedy,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
will be given in the new theatre for the
FIRST TIME,
the cast embracing
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH
of this splendid company.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT,
SATURDAY, May 24.
Coleman's standard comedy (first time in several years) of
JOHN BULL,
with a great cast.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sixth week of the
Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
STELLA.....MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
whose superb vocalization has created a complete
FURORE OF ADMIRATION.
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.
Mr. Peter Richings.....as.....Dr. Mathanasius.
New Scenery, Novel Mechanism,
Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances,
Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra.
The spectacle will be produced
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
LAST WEEK OF THESE GREAT PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7,
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week,
CINDERELLA AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Produced for the
ESPECIAL AMUSEMENT OF THE JUVENILES.
And to introduce for the first time
Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL
In the characters of The Prince and Pedro,
SUPPORTED BY SEVENTY-FIVE CHILDREN.
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.
All the Equestrian, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Stars.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to afternoon entertainments, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.
THURSDAY, May 22, 1862.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:
Mrs. MOZART, Miss MINA GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. H. APPY, Violinist.
Conductor.....Mr. BERGE,
Organist St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st.
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the principal music stores, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway.

MISS GELLIE'S CONCERT.
NIBLO'S SALOON,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 22.
The following artists will assist:
Miss MARY GELLIE,
Signor ARDAVANI,
JULIUS WERNER,
LOUIS SCHREIBER.
Mons. E. MILLET and Mr. DRESSLER, Conductors.
Tickets One Dollar.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS,
Will give a Concert
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
At the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SUNDAY School of the State-street Congregational Church, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, will be repeated in the Church, NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing, instrumental music, dialogues, among them *Uncle Sam's Family Quarrel*; addresses and recitations; also, *Father Knipes' Old Folks*, in full costume. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE FOR the benefit of the Church of St. George the Martyr.—The Right Rev. H. SOUTHGATE, D. D., will deliver his lecture on *Incidents of Oriental Travel*, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 P. M., at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady 50 cents each, to be had at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Church Book Depository, No. 640 Broadway; New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, No. 5 Cooper Institute.
T. F. FRANK, Treasurer, No. 875 Broadway.
Committee—Montague Ward, No. 130 William-st.; Philip Pritchard, No. 33 Broadway; Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st.

THE TURF.

FASHION ASSOCIATION COURSE.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT—FRIDAY, May 23.
Purse of $100; two miles and repeat in harness. The following are entered: S. m. Lady Emma, s. m. Jilt, b. g. James Lynch, s. g. Nimble Dick—Hiram Woodruff, D. Tallman, D. Pfifer and S. McLaughlin, drivers. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st. every five minutes. Cars from Hunter's Point at 1 P. M. Fare 10 cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, [illegible] accurate manner, with [illegible] quire, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash [illegible] per. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. [illegible] ond-hand Presses and materials [illegible] copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

ROOFING.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] AMERICAN MUSEUM.
[illegible] EXCITEMENT!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
LAST DAY BUT THREE.
LAST DAY BUT TWO.
LAST DAY BUT TWO.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
The greatest novelty for the [illegible]
THE MOST INTERESTING [illegible]
ever presented to a New-York [illegible]
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND [illegible]
Visited this immense show last week [illegible]
OVER FOUR THOUSAND SPLENDID DOGS
Of more than
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS
OVER $2,500 IN PREMIUMS
Is PAID IN CASH for the finest and best [illegible] rious breeds. This week is the most interesting [illegible]
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS
Selected from the immense number exhibited [illegible] whole of last week, and constituting the
CHOICEST AND BEST SPECIMENS
Of every breed, giving the public the
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
of the Canine World, including [illegible]
GIANT SIBERIAN BLOOD-HOUND,
whose proportions are more like [illegible]
This magnificent Dog has
TAKEN THE $1,000 PREMIUM.
Several of these beautiful dogs have been [illegible] their owners to perform many astonishing [illegible] waltzing, rope skipping, &c., which they will [illegible] every hour.
The Dogs will be on exhibition AT ALL HOURS EVERY DAY AND EVENING, from 8 A. M. till [illegible]
All the other novelties of the Museum will [illegible] exhibition, including the renowned [illegible] $30,000 NUTT; THE QUAKER OR WOODEN [illegible] from the Rebel Fortifications at [illegible] GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MAMMOTH [illegible] BINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, [illegible] MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING [illegible] STER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
The splendid Drama,
NORA CREINA,
And the laughable Comedietta,
A DEAD SHOT,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES.
☞ One Hundred Babies have already been entered for competition, and secured their certificates. The [illegible] the number limited, the lists are closed, except to a [illegible] more Fat Babies, Twins, Triplets and Quaterns.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE BEAUTIFUL AND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE,
OR
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
With the entire company in the cast.
MISS LAURA KEENE.....as.....OGARITA
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES, NEW MUSIC AND PROPERTIES.

RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE.
The public are respectfully informed that arrangements have been entered into with
J. S. RAREY,
THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER,
Who is about to return to his farm in Ohio, to give
THREE
Of his interesting and instructive entertainments, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
MAY 27, 29 AND 30.
These will positively be his
ONLY EXHIBITIONS
DURING THE PRESENT SEASON,
When, by the kindness of many of his admirers, he will have some of
THE WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSES
Submitted by their owners to his treatment. A feature in the
PRESENT SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS
And which will be
MOST NOVEL AND INTERESTING,
Will be the introduction of an unbroken COLT at the first exhibition. The same animal will be introduced at each succeeding one, in a
PERFECT SERIES OF LESSONS,
Developing the great advantages of the system introduced by him.
Price of tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. A few reserved seats on the platform may be procured at $2 each. The tickets will be for sale on Saturday next, at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, in Broadway; Sibell's, in Wall-st., and at the principal hotels.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

BASE SINGER WANTED—IN AN UP-TOWN Presbyterian Church, with good organ and good choir. A fine chance for practice and improvement, with instruction, to one of good voice, who can read plain music. No other compensation the first six months. Address, QUARTETTE, Station D, Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 728 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding school of Mr. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road. Circulars may be had at the drug-store No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. 51 Cedar-st., from Mr. Lespinasse's son.

ASIDE FROM BOOK-KEEPING, PENmanship, and other commercial accomplishments taught at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, ample provisions are made for the instruction of foreigners in reading, spelling, and other English branches.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE.—BLOOMINGville, (South Side P. O.,) Staten Island. A boarding school for boys; Summer term opens May 26. Circulars at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway, or address the Principal, J. F. STONE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence [illegible]
[illegible] D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. [illegible]

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $[illegible] per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $200 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal, [illegible]

TEACHERS.

[illegible] a private family; must be qualified to teach [illegible], as well as music and drawing. Apply at [illegible] Court House to-day.

A GOVERNESS [illegible] WANTED, A GOVERNESS, [illegible] private [illegible] Brooklyn; salary liberal. Apply [illegible]

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL [illegible] private pupils. Address YALE, [illegible]

COAL, &C.

COAL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh and White ash Schuylkill, of the first qualities, at a reduction from last Summer's prices; also superior Liverpool Orrel, English-house Cannel and Cumberland, at lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS.—For sale, cheap, ruling, cutting and paging machines, standing presses, iron table shears, binding materials, tools, leather, &c. Also, a large assortment of first-class Blank Books.
ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 145 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

[Continued from First Page.]

He has a snug cottage on shore, where, during our stay in the River, he has been engaged day and night in attending to the multitudinous affairs of his office. His position is onerous in the extreme, but in the performance of its difficult duties he has the gratification of knowing that entire satisfaction has been afforded to all with whom he came in contact. Few men could have accomplished so much business in so short a time. He will follow the flotilla to Ship Island when his storeship, the *Houghton*, returns with supplies from Key West.

Pilottown is in charge of Lieut. TILDEN, of the *Colorado*, who, with his guard of marines, exerts himself for the comfort and enjoyment of the residents and visitors. His success is well attested b the bright faces of the poor families left here without means of support, and the words of praise uttered by all having occasion to visit the town either for business or pleasure.

The officers and crew of the *Colorado*, unable to get their own vessel over the bar, were not to be deprived of the glory of participating in the great naval victory. They were distributed to the number of 150 or more among the vessels of the squadron, and won for themselves commendation wherever they served.

I regret that in a former letter I charged carelessness upon the officers of the gunboat *Owasco* with reference to the non-delivery of a mail, which I was told had been brought down by her from New-York. Capt. GUEST asserts that there was no foundation whatever for the statement, as his vessel brought no mail whatever. There are so many gunboats here with outlandish Indian names that my informant probably confused the *Owasco* with one of the others.

H. J. W.

REGIMENTS NOW AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Thirty-first, Thirtieth, and Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Twelfth Maine, Ninth, Thirteenth and Twelfth Connecticut, Sixth Michigan, Fourth Wisconsin, Twenty-first Indiana, Eighth Vermont, Capt. S. TYLER READ's Cavalry and DURIVAGE's Cavalry.

Preparations for the Attack upon Mobile—A Reconnoissance of the Enemy's Defences—The Steamer Clifton Aground, &c.

SHIP ISLAND, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The mortar flotilla left Pilottown on Monday, the 5th inst., for this place, the steam vessels arriving the evening of their departure, and the sailing vessels straggling in the next day. On Wednesday, the 6th, the flotilla got under way and headed for Mobile bar, which is to be the scene of their future operations. The steamer squadron, consisting of the *Harriet Lane*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, *Jackson* and *Miami*, reached their destination at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and anchored within plain view of Forts Gaines and Morgan, not more than four miles distant from the last-named fort.

We saw two rebel steamers inside Mississippi Sound, across Dauphin Island, one of which fired an alarm gun to notify the forts of our approach, and both steamed with all possible alacrity to the cover of the forts for protection. We also saw two rebel gunboats, of large size, known to be iron-clad, which came down to the wharf at Fort Gaines, seemingly to embark troops, and carrying them across the bay to Fort Morgan. Several trips of this sort were made, and we infer from the fact that Fort Gaines, which could make no prolonged resistance to our shells, has been abandoned by the enemy, whose strength will be concentrated at Fort Morgan. At sundown, both vessels retired to the rear of Fort Morgan, where they lay all night.

Both of these gunboats were recently completed. They are named respectively the *Morgan* and the *Gaines*, and the expenses of their construction were defrayed by voluntary contributions from the ladies of Mobile. The *Morgan* carries the broad pennant of Commodore VICTOR RANDOLPH, late an officer of the navy. Both steamers are 200 feet in length, 35 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold, drawing 6 feet 3 inches of water. Each is armed with ten rifled guns, and has a crew of 150 men. Neither appeared to have much speed; and we had ample opportunity of determining their merits in this respect from the frequency of their trips between the two forts. The three ferryboat gunboats belonging to our flotilla, which have been far more serviceable than any other vessels in the Gulf in connection with our operations, could steam all around the rebel vessels.

The enemy seemed to be disconcerted at our appearance off the bar, and could scarcely have expected us so soon after the hard work in the Mississippi. Doubtless they supposed that the mortar men would have taken time to recuperate, but Capt. PORTER believes in following up one glorious success with another, without giving the rebels time to recover from the staggering blows which have been administered.

Early on Thursday morning, we commenced sounding out and buoying the channel, preparatory to further operations. The schooners were at this time coming in sight of the forts, having been delayed by light baffling winds. The *Miami* was dispatched to intercept them, and order their return to Ship Island, it having been found impossible to complete our reconnoissances for several days, and there was no object to be gained in showing our forces to the enemy. We had succeeded in placing two buoys upon the outer bar, when, unfortunately, the *Clifton* ran ashore on the east side of the channel. The *Jackson* went to her assistance, and while thus engaged Fort Morgan opened upon both boats with rifled projectiles, which fell unpleasantly near them. It was demonstrated to our satisfaction that the position of our vessels was within easy range of the guns, but neither received damage. After firing five shots the fort ceased, doubtless because they failed to notice, on account of the breakers on the bar, where their shells exploded. We did not reply to their firing as we had no idea of showing them, just at that time, the range of our guns.

About 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, through the indefatigable exertions of Capt. BALDWIN, of the *Clifton*, after the fear had become general that we would be compelled to abandon the vessel, she was got afloat. And the rescue was not accomplished a moment too soon. A storm, which had been brooding all day, burst with terrible fury upon us, and had the *Clifton* been caught ashore she would have been broken to pieces. She escaped with an uninjured hull, but in order to lighten her off it was necessary to throw overboard shot, shell, coal, fresh water and provisions, in abundance.

Yesterday the storm, which had raged all Thursday night, threatened a heavy gale, and Capt. PORTER thought it wise to abandon his surveying project until the weather should moderate. The steamers, therefore, came to Ship Island, where they arrived early in the afternoon, finding a good anchorage with the schooners of the flotilla. The *Harriet Lane*, I observe, is not here, and it is supposed that she has run back to the mouth of the Mississippi, to communicate with some of our supply vessels which remain there. The weather, to-day, is all that could be desired for resuming operations at Mobile bar, and as soon as Capt. PORTER returns, we will doubtless recommence our labors.

On the trip from Mobile Bay to this place the steamers saw an American ship, with signal of distress flying, under the lee of the island called Petit Bois. Going down to her we learned that she was the ship *Eliza and Ella*, a transport which had left Ship Island the day before for Boston, with disabled and invalid soldiers. She had anchored during the storm of the night before, and had struck upon her anchor, knocking a large hole in her bottom. When we reached her she had just got afloat, but had five feet of water in her hold. Capt. WOODWORTH, of the *Jackson*, directed her to make sail and return to Ship Island, remaining by her to render assistance in case there should be imminent danger of her sinking. She succeeded in reaching the outer anchorage at 2 in the afternoon, while it was yet blowing freshly and a heavy sea running. Her pumps were unable to keep her free, and a schooner went to her assistance, taking off her passengers and landing them. The ship then slipped her cable in the hope of getting nearer shore, where she could be beached. But the attempt was a failure. The wind set her on the northern side of the island, toward Biloxi, where she stranded on the flats. The *Miami*, and the mortar-schooner *Henry Janes*, were dispatched after her, as well as a number of rowboats, but from present indications the vessel will be lost.

The steamer *Rhode Island* has just arrived from New-Orleans on her way back North. The city is very quiet under Gen. BUTLER's *régime*. The *Rhode Island* got ashore off Slaughterhouse Point, just opposite the city, and remained aground four days.

In the hurry of writing, and in the midst of the [illegible] of the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the evacuation of Forts Pike and Wood, with all the defences of New-Orleans at the Rigolets and Lake Pontchartrain, I may be excused for forgetting before to mention the evacuation by the rebels of Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay. This occurred on the night of the 28th ultimo. The schooner *Kittatiny*, Capt. LAMSON, had been blockading Barrataria Bay, which is about thirty miles from the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, when the mortar schooners *Henry Janes*, *Oliver H. Lee*, *C. P. Williams*, *Geo. W. Mangham*, *Orvetta* and *Arletta*, were sent out to cut off communication through the bayous with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which had not then surrendered. Light winds and a strong current caused all the vessels to bring up near the fort, where they dropped anchor on the night of the 26th. The rebels seeing the Lilliputian fleet, and believing that their end approached, determined to run away with sound bodies, and spiking their guns and setting fire to the fort, departed. At 8 o'clock they were heard from the vessels to beat to quarters, and an hour afterwards flames burst out from a large brig, cotton loaded, which lay under the guns of the fort. At daylight a flag of truce was observed flying from the flagstaff, and boats from the *Kittatiny* and *Henry Janes* went ashore. The fort was found deserted save by a poor woman, the wife of one of the soldiers, who was too ill to move, and an Irishman residing in the vicinity.

The garrison had taken a hurried departure for parts unknown in the steamer *Bee*, which had been used in bringing them supplies from New-Orleans. The armament of the fort consisted of eleven 32s, one 8-inch columbiad, one 32-pounder rifled, three 12-pounder howitzers, and two 24-pounders. All but one 24-pounder had been spiked. The rebels had thrown all their powder and fixed ammunition, save two or three cases, into the cistern, where it was soaked beyond redemption. They did not find time to remove their stores, and seventeen barrels of beef and four of bread, with quantities of Quartermaster's supplies, fell into our hands. The fort had been garrisoned by 250 men, under Col. THEARD, and in a communication from one of the officers, contained in a New-Orleans paper, which I forward, you will see that the writer blusters amusingly about their desire to meet a part of the mortar fleet in battle, but when the opportunity presented itself, their bravery oozed out incontinently.

The roadstead at Ship Island is filled with vessels of all imaginable sizes and models. Splendid clipper ships, hulking rebel steamers, fishing smacks, mortar schooners, and a few gunboats lie scattered about in admirable confusion. Among the vessels about to sail are the

Ship *Wizard King*, for New-Orleans, with 200 horses and THOMPSON's First Maine Battery, and a portion of MANNING's Fourth Massachusetts Battery. She also takes the horses belonging to the staffs of Gens. BUTLER and SHEPLEY.

Ship *Western Empire*, with 200 horses and a portion of MANNING's Battery and MCGEE's Cavalry.

Ship *Wallace*, loading with ordnance stores.

Steamer *Whiteman*, a rebel, captured a day or two since, by the gunboat *Calhoun*, while running the blockade from Mobile to New-Orleans. She is taking ordnance stores and the baggage of the Seventh Vermont and Eighth New-Hampshire Regiments to Forts Pike and Wood.

Ships *George Washington*, *Premier* and *Tamerlane*, are lying here with military stores.

Ship *Idahoe*, up for the North, awaiting ballast.

Bark *Alamo*, for Key West, awaiting ballast.

On the 7th, the ship *James Hovey* sailed for New-Orleans, with the Eighth Vermont Regiment.

On the 6th, the *City of New-York* left with the Thirteenth Connecticut.

On the 5th, the steamer *Tennessee* took the Twelfth Maine away for New-Orleans.

The ship *Parliament* with commissary stores, and the brig *Yankee Blade*, with clothing, also left here a day or two since, for the Crescent City.

Col. NICKERSON, of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, is now Military Commandant of the Island. The troops remaining here are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments, and portions of the Seventh Vermont and Eighth New-Hampshire Regiments.

The gunboat *Owasco*, Capt. GUEST, arrived yesterday from the Passes. On her way hither she captured two sloops near the Chandeleur Islands, and brought them up. Both vessels were sailing under coasting licenses from the Confederate Government, and were supposed to have been lying in wait to lighter a schooner expected from Havana with a cargo of contraband of war to be smuggled into Mobile.

H. J. W.

A GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT LOST.

Wreck of the Steamer Oriental Above Cape Hatteras.

Gen. Saxton and Suite on Board---No Lives Lost---Government Stores Saved.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

An altogether reliable dispatch received this morning, dated Fortress Monroe to-day, says the *Oriental*, in which Brig.-Gen. SAXTON sailed for Port Royal, was wrecked on Friday night, May 16, on Body's Island, 33 miles north of Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved. A portion of the cargo was lost. The remainder will be saved on the beach. W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., of New-York, went 65 miles in a storm in a canoe across the Sound, to Fort Hatteras, for assistance, which, by his energy, was obtained.

Lieut. ELLIS, A. A. Q. M., came with the steamer *George Peabody*. Col. HAWKINS, Commander of Roanoke Island, came next day and took possession of the Government property, and placed a guard over it. Lieut. ELLIS and Col. HAWKINS displayed the most commendable zeal and judgment in preserving the Government property and generally promoting the comfort of the shipwrecked passengers. Both deserve the highest praise.

Gen. SAXTON arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, and goes to New-York this evening. Most of the passengers will be in New-York on Friday in the United States steamer *George Peabody*.

The steamer *Oriental* was wrecked at midnight of Friday, May 16, on Body's Island, Currituck County, N. C., six miles south of Oregon Inlet, three miles north of New-Inlet, and thirty-three miles north of Cape Hatteras, on the quicksand beach. Her crew and passengers were all saved. Gen. SAXTON and Staff, who were on board, are on their way to New-York. The rest of the passengers will reach New-York on Friday next, in the steamer *George Peabody*.

The cargo of the *Oriental*, consisting of Government stores, was partly saved in a damaged condition. The steamer has labored somewhat, but lies easy, head on, and makes very little water, but will be a total loss unless the underwriters dispatch forthwith a strong steam-tug, with wrecking schooner, anchors and hawsers.

The *Oriental* sailed from New-York on Thursday, the 15th inst., for Port Royal.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meeting in Carteret County—Affairs at Newbern—The State Convention, &c.

The transport steamer *Haze* arrived here yesterday from Newbern, N. C., whence she sailed on the 17th instant. She brings fifty soldiers from Gen. BURNSIDE's Division, on furlough or discharged from the service.

A Union meeting was held at Shepardsville, Carteret County, on Saturday, May 10. H. R. BELL was called to the Chair, and THOMAS HILL was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence of the present war now progressing between the Federal Government and the Southern States.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, said war was brought on by a few hasty politicians, and not by any act of the Federal Government.

Resolved, Further, that we believe it to be the duty of all Union-loving men to meet and speak their Union sentiments, and also to take measures to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we desire protection by our Federal friends.

Resolved, That since it has become necessary to appoint a Military Governor for the State of North Carolina, we heartily concur in the appointment of Hon. EDWARD STANLY, to fill that office, and agree to invite the sad EDWARD STANLY to visit us at Shepardsville.

It will be observed that the last resolution extends a warm welcome to Gov. STANLY.

We find the following bit of news in the Newbern *Progress*:

"We learn from reliable sources that a gang of carpenters who left Washington, N. C., for Norfolk, have returned, and report that the rebels had eight gunboats in process of completion, two of which had been launched. One of them was a model of the *Merrimac*, 130 feet beam, all ready for her iron-clad armor, and was expected to be in order for service in about two weeks. These boats were all nearly approaching completion. Orders were left by the rebels to destroy them all, together with the Navy-yard, on Monday last."

The *Progress* says:

"The State Convention at Raleigh adjourns next Wednesday. This Convention was elected a year ago last February, when the people of the State voted to remain in the Union by sixty thousand majority, and was composed of the strongest and smartest men of the State. The Convention will reassemble whenever deemed prudent. *At least two-thirds of its members are Union men.*"

The old Gaston House in Newbern has been reopened under the name of the Union Hotel.

The second Maryland regiment were about to inclose a piece of ground in a substantial manner, in the woods to the rear of their encampment near Newbern, to be used as a burial ground for the regiment.

The Union men of Bay River, North Carolina, have organized a military company for the protection of the laws, liberty and property of Union men in the neighborhood, and for the preservation of law and order. The organization is known as the Craven County Union Home Guard, and all loyal residents of the county are invited to join.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

The Chair presented a communication from the Department of the Interior transmitting the Census report.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that 100,000 copies be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the widow of Gen. CHARLES F. SMITH, asking for a pension.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey (Rep.), presented a memorial from the Yearly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia.

Several petitions were also presented for a bankrupt act.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. D. G. FARRAGUT, and the officers and men under his command—Passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill amendatory of the Post-office appropriation—Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of reporting at an early day a bill providing suitable bounty for soldiers enlisted for three months and one year; also for pensions for the widows of soldiers who die in the service. Adopted.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) spoke against the bill, as tending to take away all the lands of Kansas, not leaving an acre for school purposes in that State. It was unjust to that State where every other voter was serving the country in the army.

The discussion continued till 1 o'clock.

The special order being the Confiscation bill,

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to take up the Tax bill.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) by consent, offered a resolution in regard to the impeachment of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, that the Senate will to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of Impeachment on the case of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, and the Vice-President to administer the following oath to the Senate:

I solemnly swear, in all cases and things pertaining to the trial and impeachment of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, late Judge of the United States for the several Districts in Tennessee, I will do impartial justice as a Court of law; and the Court being thus formed will receive the managers from the House, &c. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) appealed to the Senate to continue the consideration of the Confiscation bill till we finish it.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) in referring to the provisions of the bill in regard to employing blacks, said the soldiers of New-Jersey would not serve beside black regiments, but he supposed that was not the purpose. He was perfectly willing to trust the President with power. He commended the course of the President in regard to Gen. HUNTER's proclamation. That proclamation was entirely foreign to Gen. HUNTER's character, and he could not explain it, unless Gen. HUNTER was led on by some one else, or had got the Presidential fever. If the latter, he had a great deal better have the yellow fever, which was less dangerous and sooner recovered from. He should vote to take up the Tax bill.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) sent to the Clerk's desk a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, concerning the advance of the army, which was read.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) should vote to take up the Tax bill, as he regarded it as the most important measure. The people of his State would probably have to pay one-quarter of the proposed tax, and they are ready for it, and want to see it, and look it in the face.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said a character in one of DICKENS' works says if you take a bit of orange-peel, put it in a glass of water, and make believe very hard, you would have a very strong drink. He regarded the Confiscation bill reported from the Committee like such drink—it amounted to nothing. He was willing to appeal to the Senator from Vermont (COLLAMER) that it was not a Confiscation bill, but was a mere nonentity. Therefore he should vote to take up the Tax bill, and wait the action of the other House.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) disclaimed being one of a Committee who attempt to dupe and deceive the people, by making such a bill as the Senator from Massachusetts accused him of. He thought this rather discourteous, and that there had been a great deal of domineering here like the crack of a slave-driver's whip. He had acted with integrity and been governed by his own convictions of what was right.

Mr. CLARK repelled any idea that anybody had been deceived. He had done what he had done frankly and openly, and he did not like this sort of denunciation and rebuke.

Mr. GRIMES said he was in favor of a stringent bill, but because he could not get what he wanted he was not going to refuse anything, but would take the best he could get. He thought there was no doubt the Tax bill would be passed when the time came, but he was in favor of finishing this bill now, that we were in the middle of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL should vote against taking up the Tax bill. He thought we had best go on with this bill and see if we could not strengthen and make it better.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had made a motion to take up the Tax bill, for he despaired of getting a vote on the Confiscation bill. It was a regular game to drive it over for the bill from the House, and he did not wish to postpone so important a measure as the Tax bill for such purpose.

After further discussion, the motion was put on its passage, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Ind.) Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson, (Mass.) Wilson, (Mo.) Wright—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Grimes, Harlan, Lane, (Kansas) Trumbull, Wade—9.

So the Tax bill was taken up, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Committee on Finance, several of which were adopted—one reducing the salary of Commissioners from five thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing for the raising of certain sunken vessels of war in Hampton Roads. Referred.

Mr. ANCONA offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, the House of Representatives would adjourn on Wednesday next to Monday, June 2.

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the resolution was laid on the table, by 78 against 46.

The Senate bill removing all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails, was tabled by 83 against 43.

The Associated Press dispatch from Tunstall's Station was read in the House to-day. It was listened to with marked attention.

The House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) reviewed the financial policy which has governed the Administration since it came into power, characterizing it as unsound, unwise and ruinous. The criminals who have been plundering the Treasury have not been brought to justice, nor has honesty pervaded the Departments. History will, on this subject, cause every lover of his country to bow his head, while his cheek burns with shame, because of the extravagance and shamelessness of expenditures. By means of mismanagement and fraud the public debt, a year hence, will be one-sixth of the entire wealth of the country. Now, the proportion to every voter is $200; twelve months from this time it will be $400. Where was the evidence that any other people had been so burdened within so short a time? He might be met with the familiar cry that these rash expenditures were necessary to carry on the war. To this he interposed an explicit denial, come from whatsoever quarter it might. The Mexican War, though carried on in a distant country, cost for every man less than one-fourth of what was now expended; but fraud and crime had swollen the enormous burden on patriotic and honest people. This he stood ready to prove. He alluded to the results of the Investigating Committee to support his argument. In conclusion, he expressed the hope, and predicted that the people would rise in their might, and send hither representatives who will be governed by the teachings of the Bible and the Constitution, and that the Union will be reëstablished on the principles of justice and Christianity.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) expressed his surprise at the gentleman's extraordinary speech. The gentleman said, at the end of another year the National debt will be two hundred millions of dollars, and the interest over one hundred millions, to say nothing of the attacks on the administration, which is doing all it can to put down the rebellion inaugurated by the gentleman's own party. He would remind the gentleman that our armies are, in fact, commanded by Democratic Generals, and if there is any extravagance or responsibility, they must take their due share. The office of Secretary of War is filled, too, by a Democrat. The charge came with an ill grace from the gentleman. When the facts shall be investigated he (MORRILL) would be as willing as the gentleman to visit the delinquents with just punishment, and hang them on gibbets for execration in all time to come. He thought there would be found as many of them in the Democratic as in any other party. In relation to the expenditures, he would merely say the entire amount of the appropriation for the year ending 1862 is $586,000,000, and for that ending 1863 $554,000,000, so if the war continues, then, till the end of another year the expenditure will not exceed $1,130,000,000. The present debt, including the old, is a little over $600,000,000. The interest, even over six per centum, would not be more than $40,000,000. Admitting that the war will continue another year, the interest would not be over $75,000,000 per annum. There was hope, however, that the war will be closed long before 1863. If so, of course, our expenditures will be largely diminished. With regard to the ability of our people to support an enormous load of taxation, he stated that those of England were taxed to the amount of one-fourth of their annual income. We could support four thousand millions of debt, and not be more heavily taxed than they are. To show the real value of our securities, we have only to go into the money markets of the world—into Wall-street or Chestnut-street. These securities, at this moment, there bear a premium.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said if the speech of Mr. VOORHEES had been made in the halls of the Confederate Congress, its well-rounded periods would have drawn down vehement applause. Was JOHN B. FLOYD a member of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's Cabinet? who was he but the man who stole the arms from the well-stocked arsenals, and gave them to the rebels to create this war? Was HOWELL COBB a member of Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet? It was he who put the credit of our country so low. We could not borrow money at 12 per centum. It caused every foreign nation to turn up its nose, so to speak, at American securities. Was JACOB THOMPSON a member of Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet?—the man who stole the Indian bonds. Was YOUCEY a member of Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet?—he that dismantled the few ships remaining in our waters, and sending others to distant shores. These were the thieves and scoundrels of the former Administration, over whose overthrow the gentleman from Indiana mourned. The gentleman's remarks reminded him of Satin reproving sin; but he had never before seen it practiced on so great a scale as now.

Mr. VOORHEES rose to reply, but Mr. KELLY declined to yield the floor. The former was called to order, but amid the noise and excitement, he denounced Mr. KELLY's remarks as false and calumnious, saying he would allow no man to impeach his honesty.

Mr. KELLY, resuming, remarked that he believed in his honesty and veracity. The present condition of the country was the natural result of the training the people received at the hands of the Democratic Party. It made our country the plunderer of nations, provided they were feeble. Filibusterism became synonymous with Democracy during the two last administrations. Considering all their corruptions it did not lie in the mouths of those seeking to resuscitate the Democratic Party to reproach the present Administration with dishonesty and fraud. In further reply Mr. KELLY said the labor of the country will pay the taxes. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS truly said there will be only two parties in this war, "patriots and traitors"—no neutrals—a man must be for or against the Government. He asked whether anybody could tell from the speech of the gentleman from Indiana whether the latter was for or against the Government.

Mr. LANSING, of New-York, (Rep.,) advocated the passage of the Confiscation bill. He held that the slaves of rebels should be emancipated as a means of prosecuting the war. They should be stripped of their property, their leaders hanged—every portion of the insurrectionary States subjugated to the dominion of the National authority, and not only should the career of the vandals, robbers and criminals be stopped, but measures taken against a recurrence of insurrection.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) believed, at the present juncture of public affairs, that it would be inexpedient to adopt any act of confiscation or forfeiture of the estates of rebels engaged in this wicked and unprovoked rebellion, with which, it was known, he had no sympathy. In the course of his remarks, he said, the scoundrels and traitors, both North and South, had discovered that agitation of the Slavery question was one of the most efficient weapons for the destruction of this Government, and, accordingly, availed themselves of it. He solemnly declared that the condition of Slavery is the very best in which the African race can be placed, and had no respect for that species of conduct which would turn the negroes free, but yet exclude them from the free States. The Lord deliver him from such benevolence!—making the slaves outcasts.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied that a majority of the States do not exclude them.

Mr. MALLORY inquired whether the gentleman would throw open the doors of the great and noble State of Ohio to three millions of freed negroes?

Mr. BINGHAM—The doors are open now.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union)—When did you repeal the law which prohibited it?

Mr. BINGHAM—As soon as we turned the Democratic Party out of power.

Mr. MALLORY wished to know whether the gentleman was willing that the blacks should compete with free labor. When the blacks swarm that State like locusts, the gentleman would close the door by legislation.

Mr. BINGHAM had no idea that any man born on our soil should be excluded from the limits of any State.

Mr. COLFAX said the sentiments of his colleague (BINGHAM,) was not the sentiment of the people of Ohio. As soon as the Democrats regain power they will close the door.

Mr. MALLORY concluded his remarks, when the House adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORT SOCIETY.

Speeches by Capt. Boggs, Dr. Hitchcock, Lucas, "the Sailor of the Frigate Congress," and others.

The forty-fourth anniversary of The Society for Promoting the Gospel amongst Seamen—commonly called the Port Society—was last night celebrated in the Academy of Music. The auditorium was handsomely filled by an appreciative gathering of the Society's friends, and on the stage were a number of well-known citizens, as also convenient accommodations for the instrumental performers of the *North Carolina's* marine band, and for the vocalists belonging to the choir of the Mariner's Church—the latter a bevy of comely girls, sustained by the needful base and tenor elements of the other sex. The order of services was as follows: Music by the band; prayer; anthem by the choir; address by Rev. C. J. JONES, pastor of the Mariners' Church; the reading of the annual report; a psalm by the choir; selections by the band; address by Capt. SAMUEL ELLIOTT, Missionary of the Port Society; address by Dr. HITCHCOCK; a collection; "The Star-Spangled Banner," by the choir; remarks by naval officers and seamen, (Capt. BOGGS, of the *Varuna*, and FERDINAND LUCAS, a seaman of the frigate *Congress*, responding to this part of the programme;) national hymn, "America," by the choir; the benediction.

The addresses of Rev. Mr. JONES and Capt. ELLIOTT were feeling, impressive and appropriate—mainly descriptive of the objects and resources of the Society and the claims which it has on the public for support.

The Report is mainly made up of the experiences obtained by the Port Missionary amongst the sailors—on shipboard, in their boarding houses, at prayer-meetings, and other places where they could be found or induced to go. A great many mariners—some of them rather discouraging cases—have been brought within reach of moral and religious influences by the exertions of the Missionary and the pastor of the Church in Catherine-street. Still the number of conversions and new memberships have not come up to former yearly averages. Considerable good has been done by the establishment of floating libraries, and the Mariners' Temperance Society has proved a powerful auxiliary. The report declares that religion fosters the physical courage of the naval seaman, a fact proved during the progress of the present war.

Of the speakers, Dr. HITCHCOCK, the sailor LUCAS and Capt. BOGGS, of course attracted the most attention. Dr. HITCHCOCK made a short but earnest appeal for pecuniary relief for the Society. There was but one missionary to minister to the wants of six thousand seamen. There is a $10,000 mortgage on the Mariners' Church. He called for relief from these necessities.

FERDINAND LUCAS spoke for some time, but what he said was principally a repetition of his speech on a former occasion. He asserted, in glowing terms, his devotion to the flag of his adopted country; gave a vivid account of some details of the fight with the *Merrimac*; found some fault with the way in which the conduct of the officers and men who fought the *Congress* had been in certain quarters depreciated; concluding with the declaration, that there was not a soul aboard of her who would not shed the last drop of his blood in defence of the Stars and Stripes. LUCAS frequently elicited an immense deal of applause.

On being vociferously called for and received with the most demonstrative kind of enthusiasm, Capt. BOGGS came forward and said he was sorry Commodore FOOTE was not present, as then he (Capt. BOGGS) would have escaped. He excused himself from making a speech. He approved the objects of the Society; regretted he was not a professing Christian, but eulogized sailors he had commanded who were. More enthusiasm followed the end of the gallant Captain's brief and pithy sentences.

The Great Eastern—The Spring Tide to Europe.

It is understood that the *Great Eastern* will be open to public inspection during next week. Some fears are expressed lest the vessel should fail to obtain a sufficiently large passenger list to authorize a repetition of its American trip. The apprehension is, we understand, groundless. Not only has there been a lively demand for passage, but so great is the current just now setting toward Europe, and to so large an extent have the accommodations of other vessels been secured in advance, that the *Great Eastern's* ample room is likely to be entirely occupied. It is one advantage of the monster that its exhaustless quarters are so nearly equal in comfort and convenience throughout, that the last applicant for a state room stands very nearly as good a chance as the first.

Tornado and Loss of Life.

WHEELING, VA., Wednesday, May 21.

A destructive tornado at 2 o'clock this afternoon unroofed and demolished the Lutheran Church, occupied as a school, killing three and wounding six scholars. It blew down the steeple also, and partially unroofed St. John's (Episcopal) Church.

The same tornado demolished the upper works of the steamer *Mariner*, bound down with troops. The Captain, mate and pilot were somewhat injured. No lives were lost. The hull of the boat, and the cargo were saved.

Death of John Drew.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 21.

JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish comedian, died suddenly this afternoon. He had just completed a highly successful engagement of 100 nights at the Arch-street Theatre, and was about starting on a second tour to Europe. His wife's theatre, the Arch-street establishment, will be closed to-morrow night in consequence. Mr. DREW was highly esteemed in this City.

The Canadian Parliament, &c.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 21.

The Premier announced to the Legislature today that the Ministry had resigned. The resignation is not yet accepted. The House adjourned till to-morrow.

THE DEATH OF E. P. CHRISTY.—On the 9th inst., Mr. EDWIN P. CHRISTY, of this City, threw himself from a third story window of his residence, No. 78 East Eighteenth-street, while laboring under temporary insanity. He struck upon the paving-stones in the rear yard, and injured himself by the fall so seriously that he died of the injuries about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. A post mortem examination was held upon the body by the physicians who have attended him since the occurrence. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The *post-mortem* showed that the fall broke the right fore-arm of the deceased, fractured his right knee-cap, caused a severe wound on his head, and fractured the sixth cervical vertebra, causing a compound compression of the spinal cord. Paralysis ensued immediately after the accident, and continued to the time of his death. For several days previous to his demise he was able to converse quite freely and rationally for a few minutes at a time. About 15 years ago, Mr. CHRISTY started the celebrated "Christy's Minstrels" in this City. During the greater portion of the time since then, he and GEORGE CHRISTY have conducted the business of "Negro Minstrelsy" with great pecuniary success. The deceased was reported to be very wealthy. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of this State.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848,)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 BOND-STREET in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

CHIROPODISTS.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT have removed from opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where they continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, club and inverted nails, &c. All business at this office conducted on strictly professional principles.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The great Dog Show at BARNUM's continues to attract almost universal attention. It closes on Saturday next. Till then, the finest collection of dogs ever seen will be on exhibition, day and evening.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 21—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Anne Glad, H. Mallinchrodt and lady, M. Faust, D. Kohlsaat, A. Kohlsaat, J. Isaacksegreen and lady, Daniel Bloch, D. Bloch, E. Bouckanna Wolf, G. B. Graves, Wm. Westendarp, Dora Moller, Anna Mang, Virginia Kirchoff and 5 children, Louise Moller, A. G. Bertrand, lady and child, Anna Milling, Emilie Wilcken, F. Cohn, E. Boysen and lady, G. A. Besemnn, lady and child, August Seyfert and lady, Max Schroeder, E. Lesshaft, E. Joessler and 4 children, J. Bundemann, A. Trupplemann, C. Hack, J. Saysey and lady, G. Vonder Hyde, J. J. Tripp, L. Offelder, S. Weilelbaum, Fanny Blummenstein, W. G. H. Von Wasner, lady and 7 children, A. Libencroft, G. Kroos, lady and child, H. Holthus and lady, N. Minder and lady, F. Schlosser, C. Koch and lady, B. Scherberkow, J. Borham, Mary Berry, S. Gutmann, C. Von Reitzenstein, A. Berger and lady, H. H. Raabe, J. Geutsch, J. Rudolphi, H. Waldeck, C. Ambury, Louise Meyer, E. Muller, H. Hohly, L. Ronden, L. Lacroste, T. Bateau, H. Turner, F. Shiner, L. T. Nickerson, B. McCarthy, H. West, V. Gravdidier, E. Kasel, R. Russack, F. Ernst, M. Mingles, A. Mingles, H. Mingles, W. Ellen, B. Hofner, F. Marx, R. Weinacht, T. Bonthin.

MAY 21—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Bonner and child, Miss Faivre and sister, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Bergmann, Mr. Smith, Miss McDonald, Messrs. Belancourt, Johnston, Rose, Dubois, Pickles, Prest, Capt. Doyle, J. H. Eagleton, G. L. Morzayna, L. Dessan, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Warnell and 3 children, James Burnet, John Robinson, Annie Robinson, Joseph Brendel and lady, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Andrew Hart, Mrs. Eliza Hart, Miss Golding, Charles E. Good, P. O. Berne, Miss Mary Joyce, Miss Isabella Joyce, W. J. Hardy, Jane Hardy, David Stewart, A. Manger, A. K. Ireland, Miss Anna Edwards, and 609 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon rises... 1 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 56 | Gov. Island. 3 45 | Hell Gate.... 5 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Bark Fria, (Br.,) Smith, Gloucester, Homan & Edie.

Schooners Tillie E., Anderson, Washington, D. C., Baker & Dayton; Caroline, Hall, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Eliza Catharine, (Br.,) Martell, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; J. M. Parker, Watson, Bristol, L. Kenny; Laura, Weeks, Baltimore, Proctor, Earl & Co.

Sloop Sophia, Jones, Baltimore, Proctor, Earl & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Haze, Clift, Newbern 3 ds., via Fortress Monroe 30 hours. She brings fifty soldiers from the Burnside expedition, on furlough and discharged.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautman, Hamburg May 4, and Southampton 7th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 496 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong W. winds during the passage. Anchored outside the Bar 8 hours on account of the fog. 15th inst., lat. 45 15, lon. 42 24, passed ship Addison, strg. W.; same day, saw brig T. Barth. 16th, lat. 44, lon. 46, spoke Br. bark Wardshipman, from Cork for Quebec. 18th, lat. 42 45, lon. 55, saw ship Noonday; same time, saw ship Gallatia, from Liverpool for Boston. 20th, lat. 41, lon. 67 50, saw a schr., with red, white and red flag, with the American flag over it.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool May 7, and Queenstown 8th, 8¾ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 8, saw ship Albert Gallatin, hence for London, and ship Charles Davenport, from Boston for Liverpool. 9th, signalized steamship Kangaroo, bd. E. 11th, lat. 50 17, lon. 24 27, saw steamship City of New-York, bound E. No date, &c., saw ship John H. Elliott, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamer Cygnet, Wanson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Dannerstag, (Pruss.,) Krohn, Sunderland 45 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Maury, Eldred, Hong Kong Dec. 25, Batavia Feb. 22, and Pernambuco April 28, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. March 8, lat. 10 S., lon. [illegible], [illegible] which stove boat, and lost everything [illegible] April. Feb. 27, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible], spoke Br. ship [illegible], from Shanghai for London. Left no Am. vessels in Pernambuco.

Bark E. G. W. Dodge, (of Blue Hill,) Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, May 5, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Sailed in co. with Br. bark Augusta C. Small and brig [illegible] for New-York. The bark Mary, for New-York, sld. [illegible]

Bark Linda Stewart, Davis, Messina March [illegible], passed Gibraltar April 10, with fruit to J. Thompson. Has had heavy weather, calms and head winds during the passage.

Bark Thetis, (of Boston,) Kimball, Sumatra [illegible] and Pernambuco April 11, with pepper to W. A. [illegible] & Co.

Bark Leland, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to N. L. & G. Griswold.

Bark Symmetry, (Br., of Dundee,) Scurroch, Rio Janeiro April 4, with coffee to James Patrick.

Brig Santa Anna, (Ital.,) Cuffario, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Draper & Devlin.

Brig Thor Hovland, (Nor.,) Egur, Cadiz 60 ds., with wine and cork to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig New-Orleans, (Ital.,) Collera, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Maxwell, Hillsboro, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Brig Vincennes, Love, Providence, for Kingston.

Schr. Annie Mussenden, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Mussenden, St. Eustatia 13 ds., with sugar to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Adelaide, (Br., of Halifax,) Durkee, Halifax 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Angellia, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pines to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Western Star, (of Boston,) Crowell, Port Royal 5 ds., with 3,000 bales of cotton to Hiram Barney.

Schr. Julia, Noyes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Below.

Bark Eagle, from Port Royal.

Schr. Hattie Ross. Has lost foremast-head and maintopmast.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 21.—Arr. bark Burnett, Cuba; brigs Condace, Mayaguez; Canima, Cardenas; Meteor, Nassau; schrs. Medora, Messina; West Dennis, and J. Nickerson, Cape Haytien; Lucy A. Orcutt, Cardenas; Ocean Gem, St. Martin's; Billow, Port-au-Prince.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. John Crystal, ashore on Berlin Beach, Md., sprung a leak the night after going ashore, and all her cargo is damaged.

Spoken, &c.

Americus—schr., from Philadelphia, bound S., May 17, lat. 34 42, lon. 74 45.

Kathay—ship, from Manila for London, March 17, lat. 22 S., lon. 20 W.

Hamilton—bark, hence, bound S., May 19, lat. 38, lon. 72.

Patten—ship, of Bath, from Boston for Callao, April 28, lat. 29 39, lon. 39 50.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, May 6, ship Martha Whitmore, in distress, dischg.; Lancaster, of N. B., condemned; bark Growler, for Queenstown, loaded; Lucy, of Boston, condemned; Cordelia, of Camden, N. J., sld. for Philadelphia May 8; Alma, of Liverpool, N. S., for orders; brigs Baron de Castine, for New-Bedford; Torrent, of Boston, for Trinidad, P. S.; Br. schr. Frances Jane, for New-York in 7 ds.; Sarah Mills, of Brookhaven, dischg.

At Pernambuco, April 11, bark Cordelia, from Philadelphia, dischg.; ketch J. C. Kershaw, from Rio Janeiro for Marseilles, ldg.

At Aux Cayes, May 3, Br. schr. Laura, for New-York, uncertain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

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NIBLO'S SALOON—GALA MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION PERFORMANCE
POSITIVELY THE LAST OPERA MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
Miss KELLOGG, GOTTSCHALK, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, MUZIO.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 24, at 1 o'clock.

The public are respectfully informed that a grand combination Matinee, embracing the best vocal and instrumental talent in the City, will be given on SATURDAY next, 24th inst., at Niblo's Saloon.

On this occasion will be performed entire, and with the same éclat as at the Academy of Music, where it was produced this season with so much success, Donizetti's delightful opera,

LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.

Marie........................Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Tonio........................Signor Brignoli
Sulpizio........................Signor Susini

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will sing, at the conclusion of the opera, the celebrated Clara Louise Polka, composed expressly for her by Signor Muzio.

Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will on this occasion play

1.—Fantasia di Bravura "Jerusalem," composed by himself.

2. { A Etude of Chopin, in F minor. / B Valse de Chopin, in A flat.

3.—Fantasia on Ballo in Maschera, (first time) composed and performed by Gottschalk.

Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor Muzio.

Tickets $1. Seats can be secured in advance, commencing to-morrow, (Friday,) at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE large sale of statuary, Carrara marble, Bohemian glassware, silver-plated ware, bronzes and French chinaware, to be made THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. The large pieces of statuary will be sold at 1 o'clock, among which are: "Boy with Bird," by Flamingo; "Dancing Girl," after "Eriolano;" "Egeria," by Foley; "Sappho," by Beneme; "Prayer," by Fantoni, and others of great merit.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising; 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND Gaiters at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, two German girls—one to do general housework, and the other as laundress; must be able to give City reference. Call at No. 158 East 14th-st., seventh house from 2d-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; he can be well recommended by his last employer. Address E. M., No. 474 Broadway.